

JPRS 77729

1 April 1981

Latin America Report

No. 2279



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

ENERGY ECONOMICS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- Coal-Fired Power Plant To Be Built
(CANAL, 20 Mar 81) 1

COUNTRY SECTION

ARGENTINA

- Paper Cites Benefits of Viola's U.S. Visit
(LA NACION, 21 Mar 81) 2

BRAZIL

- Country Becoming Favorite Investment Area for Arab Nations
(KUWAIT TIMES, 3 Mar 81) 3
- Ludwig Views MEC Budget, Campus Agitation, Censorship
(Rubem Carlos Ludwig Interview; VEJA, 4 Mar 81) 4
- Palace Centralization of All Ministries' Action Discussed
(Ricardo Pedreira; JORNAL DO BRASIL, 4 Mar 81) 11
- PCB Leader Scores Parties' Interference in Unions
(Giocondo Dias Interview; JORNAL DO BRASIL, 4 Mar 81) 16
- Abi-Ackel Supports Reynaldo's Suggestion for LSN Reform
(Ibrahim Abi-Ackel Interview; CORREIO BRAZILIENSE, 10 Mar 81) ... 20
- Exports to EEC Nations Rise 20 Percent Over Same Period of 1979
(GAZETA MERCANTIL, 27 Feb 81) 23

CUBA

USSR's Chernenko Comments on Second PCC Congress (Konstantin U. Chernenko Interview; GRANMA, 23 Dec 80)	24
Afghanistan's Keshtmand Hails Cuban Support (Soltan Ali Keshtmand Interview; GRANMA, 23 Dec 80)	26
Frelimo's Dos Santos Comments on Stay in Cuba (Marcelino dos Santos Interview; GRANMA, 23 Dec 80)	28
Castro Presents Awards to CTC Unions, Committees (Havana Domestic Service, 21 Mar 81)	30
Castro Tours Forger of Future Exhibit (Havana Domestic Service, 23 Mar 81)	31
Importance of Nonaligned Movement Discussed (Miguel Rivero; PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO, Jan 81)	32
Outstanding Military Sportsmen Honored (Ramon Garcia Martinez; VERDE OLIVO, 15 Feb 81)	40
Briefs Protocol Signed at CEMA Meeting	50

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Briefs Foreign Minister, Military Chiefs Replaced	51
Refinery To Be Bought	51

EL SALVADOR

Dutch Paper Cites FDR Spokesman on Salvadoran Situation (Miguel Bonilla Interview; DE VOLKSKRANT, 7 Mar 81)	52
--	----

NICARAGUA

CLS Members on Alert Against Reactionaries (Managua Radio Sandino, 13 Mar 81)	54
Commentary Scores PSD on Atlantic Conflict (Managua Radio Sandino, 18 Mar 81)	55
Guatemalan FDCR Denounces Government Repression (Managua Radio Sandino, 16 Mar 81)	56
Article Warns of U.S., Local 'Interventionists' (Felix Navarrete; EL NUEVO DIARIO, 9 Mar 81)	57

Christian Students Support Sandinist Revolution
(BARRICADA, 7 Mar 81) 58

Ramirez Meets With Belizean, Grenadian Teachers
(Managua Radio Sandino; 13 Mar 81) 60

PARAGUAY

Briefs
New Blast Furnaces 61

SURINAME

Bauxite Workers Hold Congress, Give Views
(DE WARE TIJD, 16 Feb 81) 62

Bauxite Institute Founded To Coordinate Policy
(DE WARE TIJD, 17 Feb 81) 65

COAL-FIRED POWER PLANT TO BE BUILT

FL201853 Bridgetown CANA in English 1024 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 20 Mar (CANA)--Construction has begun on the first coal-fired electric power plant in the Caribbean, a 125,000-kilowatt project at Haina, on the south coast near an existing oil-fueled electric generating station.

Dominican officials say the Haina project, part of the so-called Itabo-1 complex, will cost 107 million dollars (U.S.). Officials of the Dominican Electric Corporation have estimated the switch to coal will save 15 million dollars annually in fuel charges.

The installation, while intended to operate on coal, will also have an oil-burning capability. Dominican officials said a study is under way about the possible conversion of other major oil-fired plants to coal. The move toward coal has stimulated government interests in exploring long-ignored coal deposits in the Sanchez area, near Samana Bay at the eastern end of the country. Pedro Vazquez, director of the Mining Administration, said geologists are presently evaluating the Sanchez deposits.

Meanwhile Alberto Bruno Vega, executive director of the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority, which presently depends on fuel oil and minor hydroelectric generation, said the authority plans a 900,000 kilowatt coal plant, with the first 300,000 kilowatt unit scheduled to be in operation by 1987. This plant, to be located in the northwest corner of the island, is expected to burn coal from the United States and Colombia.

CSO: 3020

PAPER CITES BENEFITS OF VIOLA'S U.S. VISIT

PY241633 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 21 Mar 81 p 6

[Editorial: "On Relations With the United States"]

[Text] In principle, General Viola's visit to the United States has yielded the expected results: Open communications at the government level and the consequent understanding which is the immediate result of this rapprochement. Moreover, the appropriate atmosphere that characterized the talks is another sign of the positive results of the meetings.

Now everything that was discussed during the meetings must be implemented through the proper channels. The standard procedure for meetings between chiefs of state or foreign ministers calls for a prior discussion among diplomats to establish the guidelines that will be the bases for the decisions made at these meetings. General Viola's mission--which according to him was of an official nature--has changed this procedure.

In fact, the responsibility assumed by the president-designate in this mission is that of laying the groundwork for agreements that will be achieved in the future. But the evaluation of this mission is not merely based on a matter of procedure. As a result of the cereal grain boycott against the USSR, the final stage of the Carter administration started a policy revision and rapprochement toward our country which even then kept in mind the presence of General Viola and an eventual change in U.S. leadership. In this regard, the establishment of a consultative mechanism between governments--which had already been mentioned during the Goodpaster mission--has gained renewed importance in the Viola mission, since it may become an effective tool if its task is clearly specified.

Argentina's aspiration to maintain independence in both its domestic and foreign policies and its unwavering policy to follow the same ideological guidelines as the United States have been clearly established in the preceding period. We have overcome the misunderstandings, and now the proper bases to achieve normal relations between our two countries--which those responsible for this rapprochement agree will not be without problems--have been established. There are new prospects for achieving a fruitful cooperation that will benefit both countries, instead of useless confrontations.

CSO: 3010

COUNTRY BECOMING FAVORITE INVESTMENT AREA FOR ARAB NATIONS

Kuwait KUWAIT TIMES in English 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] LONDON, Mon. — Brazil, rapidly emerging as the favourite foreign investment area in Latin America for Arab nations, is currently borrowing more than \$500 million in Arab-related loans, well-placed bankers reported here today.

The Brazilian steel and development agency, Companhia Vale Rio Doce, is raising \$300 million through a group of international banks, headed by the Bahrain-based consortium, Arab Banking Corporation (ABC).

ABC is owned jointly by Kuwait, Libya and Abu Dhabi.

As well as by ABC, the loan will be headed by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Bank of Tokyo, Chase Manhattan, Citibank, Dresdner Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan, National Bank of Canada and Royal Bank of Canada.

The Brazilian agency will pay an interest rate of 2-1/8 percentage points over the cost of London interbank Eurodollars or the prime rate of US commercial banks.

ANOTHER

Meanwhile, a group of Arab banks is joining together to assemble a \$200 million eight-year loan for the Brazilian Development Bank, Banco Nacional De Desenvolvimento Economico, bankers added.

The interest rate margin on the loan is two percentage points over Eurodollar costs.

The two loans are the latest of several that Arab banks have begun to put together in Brazil in recent months. — Kuna

LUDWIG VIEWS MEC BUDGET, CAMPUS AGITATION, CENSORSHIP

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 4 Mar 81 pp 3, 4, 6

[Interview with Education and Culture Minister Rubem Carlos Ludwig in Brasilia by Eliane Cantanhede and Luis Claudio Cunha: "'I Have Had Freedom'"; date not given]

[Text] In October 1969, just assigned to a command in the south, Lt Col Rubem Carlos Ludwig, from Lagoa Vermelha, Rio Grande do Sul, was surprised by the countermand to report within 3 days to Brasilia as aide to the Military Household of the new president of the republic--Gen Emilio Garrastazu Medici. The source of the unexpected invitation was Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo, who had become chief of the Military Household. It was the first functional change for this veteran of detours who, since entering Cadet School in Porto Alegre in 1943, had 27 career changes. This broad experience with the unexpected was expanded by more unforeseen events last November.

Cabinet chief of the General Secretariat of the National Security Council and assigned to command of the Agulhas Negras Military Academy (AMAN)--a long-cherished dream, by the way--Ludwig received another summons from the same Figueiredo. "How goes it, Rubao? Are you going to look after the young people?" the president asked him. "I'm all packed," replied Ludwig. Laughing, the president explained that the "young people" were not exactly those of the AMAN. Less than 24 hours later and, above all, 1 day after his promotion to brigadier general, Ludwig took over the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) as an emergency solution for the crisis that had culminated with the resignation of Eduardo Portella.

At 55 years of age, with 2 sons and 4 grandchildren, this government "wild card" with a deep voice and athletic build, despite smoking 2 packs of cigarettes a day, took over a ministry mired in problems, especially a general teacher's strike concluded 6 days after he took office. But the pace observed in the MEC since then showed that, although they lost an intellectual dedicated to culture and education, teachers, students, artists and athletes gained a strong and capable administrator. All that remains to be known now is whether Ludwig will stay with the

Figueiredo government until the end or whether he will return to the barracks in 1982, since, as the military regulation reads, whoever leaves the ranks for more than 2 years is automatically transferred to the reserve. Even he is not sure of his fate, as becomes clear in this interview granted in his office in Brasilia.

MEC Structure Is Weighty

VEJA: After nearly 3 months in MEC, and to use a phrase coined by your predecessor, Eduardo Portella, are you now permanently or temporarily minister?

Ludwig: Really, it was only after the 10th day at the ministry that I was able to begin to understand its structure. The MEC structure is 50 years old and, although reformed during Ney Braga's administration, it is very weighty. It has the highest-quality personnel, who suffer from a stigma conveyed by the phrase "education, a national disgrace." You can well imagine how people feel who operate under such conditions. It leads to a loss of morale.

VEJA: When you were Planalto Palace spokesman during the Ernesto Geisel government, you had a very good relationship with the press. But, as minister of education, you become annoyed more easily and even disconnected a reporter's tape recorder.

Ludwig: I was under great pressure during my first days as minister. I took office with the university faculties on strike, protest marches, rallies, and the MEC completely confused due to the previous minister's departure. I didn't have even 24 hours to think. I received the invitation at 1800 hours and at 1700 hours the next day I took over a ministry in which I knew hardly a soul. My situation was very difficult, including the fact that, between the alternative of getting to know everyone in the ministry or attacking the problem of the strike, I decided upon immediate and direct action. And I said at the end of the first day that I would have something within 1 week. I had, 1 day sooner than that.

VEJA: MEC feels the effects of a chronic lack of funds. Is the budget of 122 billion cruzeiros, which is 4.8 percent of the federal budget, enough?

Ludwig: MEC funds are certainly far short of its needs. But Brazil must invest massively, for example, in hydroelectric as well as nuclear power. How much do Itaipu, Tucuruí, the Steel Railway, the metros cost?

VEJA: It is being said that you are a much stronger minister and are beginning to get more money out of [Planning Minister] Delfim Netto than your predecessor, Mr Portella.

Ludwig: I could not commit the injustice of saying that Minister Delfim Netto only makes funds available for those who are his friends or who are connected with him. But it is clear that where there is easier dialog there are better chances for solutions. To be honest about it, I haven't yet had any serious discussions with the planning minister about finances.

VEJA: Do you consider it a distortion that 60 percent of MEC funds go to the university?

Ludwig: I do, because primary and secondary schools have priority.

VEJA: Would paid education solve the problem of the university?

Ludwig: Seventy-five percent of university education is in the private sector. During these first months in the ministry I have gathered hundreds of opinions about the matter and there is virtual unanimity in regard to the fact that most students in the tuition-free federal universities come from the best-situated families and could pay. And in the private universities, most of the pupils are needy. In other words, we are providing a free education for those who can afford to pay.

UNE Is a Fact, a Reality

VEJA: What can be done about this situation?

Ludwig: One of the propositions is that all such education be paid for. For the most needy, there would be educational loans, which already benefit over 500,000 students.

VEJA: Doesn't the government have data showing that paid education would not bring in much money?

Ludwig: I don't have such a report. The problem of the universities is essentially one of operating costs.

VEJA: What do you think is your biggest problem?

Ludwig: Thorough adaptation of our educational system to Brazilian reality. We should have 23 million to 24 million children in school and we have only 16 million. Seven million are lost, without schooling.

VEJA: How can this situation be changed?

Ludwig: After only 2 months in the ministry, I could not claim to have developed a strategy. But there undoubtedly is a definition of priorities. I give top priority to primary-school education. And that includes not only what is specifically primary and secondary schooling but also the two extremities of the system, which is to say pre-schooling and vocational training after secondary school.

VEJA: Would you cut out some university courses?

Ludwig: I don't know whether that would be well received. But, if necessary, it will be done.

VEJA: How do you view the UNE [National Students Union]?

Ludwig: I have the impression that the UNE has not yet decided upon its overall policy.

VEJA: Do you detect any agitation in today's university?

Ludwig: I think we have, as always, a large majority that is not concerned with agitation and we have the well-known active and influential minorities who have that concern.

VEJA: Is this minority in the UNE?

Ludwig: I think this exists in the UNE.

VEJA: Is there a possibility of the UNE being recognized?

Ludwig: I haven't yet devoted myself to that problem. The UNE is a civil society, duly registered. It is a reality, a fact. The first thing the UNE president did when I took office was to attack me. It is his right to disagree with the appointment. But his attacks went too far. And in the wake of these attacks, he proposes a dialog. A strange dialog that would be.

VEJA: On what terms can dialog with the UNE be established?

Ludwig: Whether or not to recognize the UNE has not yet been analyzed and depends, above all, upon a policy decision at the government level. Meanwhile, I have met with student organizations recognized as such.

VEJA: Have you been receiving the same kind of notes from the SNI [National Intelligence Service] that Minister Portella used to get?

Ludwig: No. Absolutely nothing has happened in my case.

VEJA: Theaters, schools, universities, intellectual media in general are frequently accused of being infiltrated by radicals. Do you feel that way, too?

Ludwig: It is an area with a much more developed cultural and intellectual level than the average for the population and hence it reflects as many attitudes as there are in Brazilian society. Moreover, in that area they not only exist but also are expressed much more.

Censorship Is Limited

VEJA: You were the person who announced the end of press censorship. How do you view it now?

Ludwig: The same way I viewed it when I announced its lifting. The problem of censorship is in that area of "who is going to protect us from our protectors?" On the other hand, we must admit that expansion of the mass media in the current quarter-century has been taking place in a very accelerated manner and with much impact. They must be handled rather carefully, not simply in relation to the news itself. The fact that something is news is not enough reason for it to be broadcast. The social responsibility of those who utilize such media must be sufficiently developed.

VEJA: Did you see the film "Imperio dos Sentidos"?

Ludwig: No.

VEJA: Why? Didn't you want to or didn't you have the time?

Ludwig: Some of both. I really had no interest but now I would like to see to what extent it would have a negative effect. It will certainly not have a positive

effect. My hope is that, with time, this curiosity generated by forbidden fruit will return to a state of rest. This is also what is hoped in regard to persons who seek access to the media and who are often beset with psychological aberrations. Because they express their art competently and even brilliantly, their ideas eventually become everyone's ideas.

VEJA: Could you cite an example?

Ludwig: I would rather not. And, if I did, I would only cite well-known examples from abroad, brilliant movie producers who, however, only dwell on subjects related to their aberrant view of the world. Unfortunately, the reality of a minority can be interpreted as the reality of the majority. That is where we get the idea of a crazy world. And I don't think it is. As far as I'm concerned, the world was never better than it is now.

VEJA: Is censorship too liberal?

Ludwig: It is limited to very specific sectors and, in this particular, we are witnessing a broader liberalization of its scope.

VEJA: What about television censorship?

Ludwig: It is in the same situation. And you will note that television itself now has its own code of conduct.

VEJA: The prime-time soap operas show love triangles and "Malu Mulher," for example, deals with homosexuality, drugs and abortion.

Ludwig: Liberalization brought about an expansion that may have reached its limit. I think there will be a return to equilibrium in that case also.

'Falcão Law' Had Its Time

VEJA: These are real problems. Shouldn't television discuss them?

Ludwig: Of course, when a movie, a play, a television drama goes to extremes it is much more popular. But are these aberrations really problems of the majority? It would be better if we concerned ourselves with what has to do with the majority and encouraged those values that still keep a nation stable and united. This is the greater social responsibility.

VEJA: At the time of censorship, Mr Minister, to speak of poverty or of social injustice, which are problems of the majority, was considered disturbing and excessive.

Ludwig: Perhaps it was an excess of censorship.

VEJA: What is your opinion about politically controversial films such as Costa-Gavras' "State of Siege"?

Ludwig: It was passed, wasn't it? And I am in complete agreement with the decision of the Superior Censorship Council.

VEJA: Do you agree that Brazilian television is unconnected to Brazilian reality?

Ludwig: I don't know whether it is totally unconnected. Perhaps a theme of a soap opera might be, here and there, but, if television in Brazil has the acceptance it has, it is because it at least coincides with the taste and basic cultural level of the Brazilian public. Otherwise it would not be successful. There is always incompatibility between the commercial attitude and the social attitude of television. It is a known fact that these "sugar and water" films such as "Love Story" have fantastic commercial success but irritate the critics. Popular music is another example. As Joaozinho Trinta said: "Only the intellectual is interested in poverty."

VEJA: Do you favor political debate on TV?

Ludwig: We must always be mindful of Brazilian reality. And the trend is toward changes in the "Falcão Law."

VEJA: Are you opposed to the "Falcão Law"?

Ludwig: I think it had its time. I think it now needs some changes. I am one of those who believe liberalization must be conducted gradually to avoid the kind of traumatic shock that could actually delay liberalization itself. The Brazilian haste to find quick solutions sometimes leads to precipitate action.

VEJA: Do you prefer debate between different candidates or a period reserved for only one party?

Ludwig: That is the focal point: total freedom will create very difficult situations. We know of the excesses of unrestrained language that many of our fellow-countrymen commit in expressing their views. They can do more harm than good. They can disrupt the process.

VEJA: Can direct elections in 1982 lead to some retrogression?

Ludwig: I don't think so. There has been a decision in regard to this and I believe it is one more step along the road of liberalization.

VEJA: Can't the 1982 elections carry the 1984 presidential election along with it on the road to the direct method?

Ludwig: I doubt whether, due to Brazilian peculiarities, direct elections for president would be a good solution at the present moment.

VEJA: What about voting by districts?

Ludwig: It is a process that can perhaps be attempted; who knows?

VEJA: In your opinion, should the National Security Law [LSN] be amended?

Ludwig: I think there is much misrepresentation in regard to the National Security Law. The whole law is subject to revision and several of its provisions were amended just recently. It is not laws that make events, but events that make laws.

VEJA: The opposition contends that as long as the National Security Law exists there will not be democracy in the nation.

Ludwig: I don't see why not. I don't see any incompatibility. If we look closely at the provisions of the LSN, we will note that violations of any of them should be punished, if not by this law, then by some other one.

Not a Candidate for President

VEJA: In your opinion, is it time for the military to return to the barracks?

Ludwig: That, at least, is what is being said, isn't it? I think the return to the barracks has already taken place. If there are any military men outside the barracks, such as myself, it is the result of very unusual circumstances. Personally, I don't yet know whether the time has come to hang up my boots. After all, I've been in the MEC only 2 months, and I don't think I should be hasty. Right now we are restructuring an entire political system. We want this system that is being developed to be a solid one. On such a basis, it will be able to support a president.

VEJA: A civilian president?

Ludwig: Civilian, of course.

VEJA: Do you think the next president can be a civilian?

Ludwig: He can.

VEJA: Do you favor any candidate?

Ludwig: No. It is too early.

VEJA: Are you a candidate?

Ludwig: No. That is a plain and simple answer.

8834

CSO: 3001

PALACE CENTRALIZATION OF ALL MINISTRIES' ACTION DISCUSSED

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Ricardo Pedreira: "Planalto Centralizes Activity of All Ministries"]

[Text] Brasilia--At the apex of a gigantic hierarchy composed of about 400,000 employees and over 300 agencies, the ministers of the Figueiredo government, after 2 years in office, are a group strongly characterized today by the limitations of their work. With rare exceptions, the minister feels the effect of high-level policy centralization based on Planalto Palace, where the four ministers who participate daily in the 0900 hours meeting with the president impose their pace and their ideas on the rest of the team.

But the political ambitions of nearly all of them eventually prevail over the frustrations. Along the Esplanade of the Ministries in Brasilia, they pursue their routine, interrupted only by the constant travels throughout the country that now, with the approach of next year's elections, should occur even more frequently. It is a rigid and exhausting routine of work that involves, besides the daily administrative details, a series of confrontations within the government, responsible for the five ministerial resignations that have occurred already.

Centralization

There are 23 ministries altogether, including the Ministry for Reducing Bureaucracy, of an interim nature, and the Armed Forces General Staff, playing a minor practical role even within the government's military establishment. Of Figueiredo's ministers, four are a special group, above the rest of the team. They are the heads of the president's Civilian Household and Military Household, the SNI (National Intelligence Service) chief and the planning secretary, who have offices in Planalto Palace and meet with President Figueiredo daily. The other ministers meet with the president only once every 15 days, except for the minister of justice, who goes to Planalto Palace every Monday.

This difference in relationship with the president between the bulk of the team and the privileged ministers of Planalto Palace suffices to illustrate the fact that the vast majority depend increasingly upon policies dictated by this group that has more direct access to the president. In fact, the political power of nearly all the ministers is relative and more apparent than real. Several of them, in private conversation, express deep irritation with the limitations they endure, mainly for the sake of uniform ideas within the government and due to the economic difficulties faced by the nation.

From the influential interior minister, Mario Andreazza, whose differences with his former ally, Delfim Netto--who denies him the money for the grandiose projects he became accustomed to creating in the Medici government--are already famous, to Health Minister Waldyr Arcoverde, who must always enlist the support of Welfare and Social Security Minister Jair Soares to be successful in his requests to Planalto Palace, there is a widespread feeling of frustration. Except for a few, the Figueiredo government's ministers would like to have more autonomy and influence in their own areas of activity.

But many of them seem already to have learned to live with this frustration, as if it were the price one pays for power and everyone were in the same boat. "One must do what is possible within existing limitations," says an aide to Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile.

Feeling restricted as well as misunderstood by the public, the Figueiredo ministers build a work routine around which circulates a large part of bureaucratic life in the federal capital. They are men who arrive at work early. The earliest riser of all, by the way, is the one who can complain the least about limitations on his work and who, due to his excessive power, is the target of constant criticism from his colleagues: Planning Minister Delfim Netto, whose dizzying pace of work begins at 0700 hours, sometimes at 0630 hours. At that hour, on the seventh floor of the Planning Ministry, where Mr Delfim Netto has another office, besides the one he uses in Planalto Palace, the secretaries are already at their desks.

Almost all the other ministers also are accustomed to arriving at their offices around 0800 hours, when the government offices of Brasilia are still empty. The exceptions are Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals, who seldom begins work before 0900 hours, and Foreign Affairs Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, whose fame as a late sleeper is warranted: he does not arrive at Itamarati [Brazilian Foreign Affairs Ministry] until after 1000 hours.

At 1300 hours they will all return to their mansions in the luxurious neighborhood of Lago Sul for lunch. In this neighborhood, the ministers occupy a separate region, called the Peninsula of the Ministers, where, besides them, some other high-ranking bureaucrats of the federal administration and the presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate also live. Every now and then, if commitments require, the ministers eat lunch in their ministries. The only ones who do this habitually are Delfim Netto, who usually eats with his chief advisers in their exclusive restaurant on the ninth floor of the GEPLAN [Planning Secretariat], and Minister Amaury Stabile, accustomed to a very frugal and solitary lunch: yogurt and an apple.

After returning to work at the beginning of the afternoon, the ministers do not return to their peninsula until after 2000 hours, when most of the city's other public employees are already home. This routine is broken only by the fortnightly meetings with the president, occasional outside commitments and travel, which almost always occurs on Thursday and Friday, by determination of the president. That is because on those days he also travels and thus does not run the risk of summoning a minister to Planalto Palace and finding he is not in Brasilia. In addition, the meetings of the Economic Development Council and the Social Development Council are held on Wednesdays.

Outside of working hours, the ministers are always the stars of parties and weddings that enliven Brasilia evenings. There are those who get away from the social prattle in the capital, such as Minister Delfim Netto, who slips away to Sao Paulo every Thursday, or the discreet minister of industry and commerce, Camilo Penna, who goes to bed early and prefers reading classical poetry to social engagements. Before work in the morning many practice calisthenics and it is not uncommon for them to meet on the streets of the peninsula during their morning run.

Although their hours are practically the same, their working styles differ. There are those who centralize the work of their ministries, not only decisions of a policy nature but also the slightest administrative details. Such is the case of Minister Jair Soares, whose personalistic character forces him to spend much of his time on the telephone, following up his orders step by step. Or Transportation Minister Eliseu Resende, Ph. D. in mathematics, who, perhaps for this reason, checks all the figures in the computations made by his staff. There are also the methodical ministers, with a time for everything, such as Mr Camilo Penna. And the extremely informal ones, such as Mr Waldyr Arcoverde, with whom it is easier to talk than with many second-level bureaucrats.

The fact of the matter is, aside from differences in style, the ministers tend to concentrate in their own hands only the major policy issues of their portfolios, "If they haven't already been decided by Delfim," caustically comments an intimate aide of a minister in the economic area who has notorious difficulties in his relationship with the SEPLAN chief. As explained by the staff of Education and Culture Minister Rubem Ludwig, this working style in which the chief seeks to define general policy and delegate authority to his subordinates for its implementation can be defined as that of the "general staff."

In other words, the minister listens to his staff discuss the ministry's problems, outlines a diagnosis and points out what paths are to be taken. After delegating authority, the minister will make his staff responsible for implementing his decisions, while he pursues policy matters affecting his area. Mr Camilo Penna even requires, in the annual reports he prepares about the situation of his ministry, an indication of what was left undone in the ministry. He also created an unusual top-level committee in the MIC (Ministry of Industry and Commerce) made up of his chief advisers and the managers of the 38 enterprises under his ministry's control, which meets every 2 months for at least 6 consecutive hours to evaluate the ministry's situation and exchange information.

Within this working arrangement, there are trusted and decisive assistants to the minister. The most strategic ministerial advisers are the secretary general and the cabinet chief. The secretary general, the highest-ranking official in the ministry after the minister and the latter's substitute in case of emergency, is responsible for operation of the ministry's administrative machinery. Much more than the minister himself, it is he who supervises day-to-day work, who "carries the piano." Unlike the secretary general, who concentrates on internal problems of the ministry, the cabinet chief makes the outside contacts, is the politician of the ministry who arranges appointments, organizes travel and meets the press.

Some ministers have assumed office with clearly weakened authority through having to accept an incumbent cabinet chief or secretary general. Minister Cesar Cals' position was weakened at the beginning of his administration by his being forced by

Planalto Palace to accept Gen Octaviano Massa as his secretary general. The general eventually left the position by order of Planalto Palace itself and was replaced by another general, also appointed by Planalto Palace, Arnaldo Barbalho, whose relationship with Mr Cals is very precarious. Minister Cals has already been stripped of much of his authority--PROALCOOL (National Alcohol Program) is now in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the National Energy Commission is under Vice President Aureliano Chaves--and the fact that he has to get along with a secretary general who is not of his choosing makes his position within the ministry even more fragile.

Also Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, when he assumed the post upon the death of Petronio Portella, had to retain on his staff Mr Syleno Ribeiro Paiva, a confidant of the late minister, who was Portella's cabinet chief. Mr Abi-Ackel managed to switch him to secretary general, in the hope of weakening his influence in the ministry by giving him a job more administrative than political. But Mr Syleno continued making politics and waging a quiet war against the new minister, who, with the support of Planalto Palace, dismissed him from the ministry completely.

It is to avoid such friction and get more control over the structure of their ministries that ministers always try to appoint to these two positions men with whom they have worked previously. Minister Jair Soares, for example, brought to Brasilia his former assistants in the Rio Grande do Sul Health Secretariat and Minister Camilo Penna brought personnel with whom he worked in the Minas Gerais Electric Company and the Financial Secretariat of that state.

There are ministers, such as Communications Minister Haroldo Correa de Matos, who retain in the most important positions of the ministry officials from the former administration and get good results. Colonel Correa de Matos kept Mr Romulo Vilar Furtado, whom he inherited from former Minister Quandt de Oliveira, as his secretary general and it can be said today that, in practice, the Brazilian communications minister is Mr Furtado.

The same rules apply in the three ministries that can be considered a special case within the cabinet: the military ministries. In these ministries, instead of a secretary general there is a chief of staff who is concerned with matters pertinent to its service branch. But, depending upon the minister, the chief of staff can be overshadowed by the cabinet chief. This is what happens in the Army Ministry, where Gen Walter Pires decided to centralize all important matters of the ministry in the hands of the cabinet chief.

Gen Walter Pires and his cabinet chief, Gen Sergio Pires, are today, without any doubt, the most powerful figures within the land forces. Chief of Staff Gen Ernani Ayrso is left with matters of strategic content that concern the Army. The same thing occurs in the Navy Ministry, but in the Air Ministry, Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos, even before assuming the post, made quite clear his intention to decentralize cabinet responsibilities and give more importance to the General Staff, which was made responsible for matters dealing specifically with the FAB (Brazilian Air Force), leaving the cabinet chief with the more political part. Minister Delio, moreover, unlike the other military ministers, is quite generous in his contacts with politicians.

Politica

Coincidentally, within the routine of each of the Figueiredo government's ministers, the morning is always reserved for internal work. It would be difficult for anyone arriving in Brasilia to make an appointment with a minister to succeed in doing so before 1400 hours. During the mornings, they are in successive meetings with their advisers, checking on compliance with their instructions, signing papers and discussing problems of the ministry.

The afternoon is reserved for outside contacts. They are more frequent for the ministers of the social area--Labor, Education and Culture, Health, Welfare and Social Security, Transportation, and the Interior--always sought out by congressmen of the government party, full of requests for their cities.

The capacity of some ministers to grant audiences can be surprising. Remy Gorga Filho, mass media adviser for Social Security Minister Jair Soares, calculates that the minister receives an average of 50 congressmen per week. This for a minister who last year alone made over 120 trips and thus is hard to find in Brasilia. Figueiredo's cabinet ministers travel a lot. On the average, they are away from the capital 2 days a week.

The audiences--mainly with congressmen--and the travels of the ministers are both intimately linked to the political prospects of each. Within the Figueiredo government, at least half the civilian ministers have clear political ambitions. Besides those who avowedly would like to make their passage through the executive branch a bridge to elective office, there are those who intend to build reputations as good administrators in order to remain within the constellation of the federal government.

The list is long: Minister Jair Soares, federal deputy elected with 180,000 votes in 1978, would like to be governor of Rio Grande do Sul; ministers Eliseu Resende, Abi-Ackel and Camilo Penna are available for governor of Minas Gerais; Minister Cesar Cals, a "bionic" senator, would like to be governor of Ceara; the labor minister would like to recover from the difficulties created by the crisis of hypertension he went through a few months ago to run for governor of Sao Paulo; Minister Mario Andreazza is considered the government choice for governor of Rio de Janeiro and also has presidential prospects; Mr Delfim Netto hopes to reverse Brazil's galloping inflation to see whether he can get to Planalto Palace or at least to the Sao Paulo governorship; and there are two military men in the cabinet--not to mention those in Planalto Palace--who, although they deny it, may be considered strategic reserves of the government for succeeding President Figueiredo: Gen Rubem Ludwig and Air Force Gen Delio Jardim de Mattos.

BH34

CSO: 3001

PCB LEADER SCORES PARTIES' INTERFERENCE IN UNIONS

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Mar 81 p 2

[Interview with Giocondo Dias, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) in Moscow by Noenio Spinoia: "PC [Communist Party] Condemns Interference by Parties in Unions"; date not given]

[Text] Moscow--Secretary General Giocondo Dias believes growth of the Brazilian Communist Party must occur "within legality and in close association with the masses." In an interview granted before the close of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he replied to questions that reveal, in broad outline, the ideas supported by current PCB leadership.

Giocondo favors "political but nonpartisan unions," because transferring party activities to within unions "can divide the workers." He asserted that Chairman Leonid Brezhnev's proposals to the United States for dialog are an "important contribution to peace" and he condemned the social democracies for defending "dictatorial regimes such as that of Somoza in Nicaragua in the recent past and now El Salvador."

The Interview

[Question] What could you say about the international situation and the proposals presented by Chairman Brezhnev during the congress?

[Answer] These proposals should be viewed as an important contribution that will help all those interested in supporting peace and detente. And they will also help the peoples who are struggling for their independence.

[Question] The first signs were positive, in that the United States expressed itself in favor of dialog. However, at the same time it indicated reasons that make opening this dialog difficult, according to the viewpoint of the State Department and the White House.

[Answer] We are dealing with different attitudes. You have on the one hand the Soviet Union proposing a summit meeting of major world leaders. On the other, you had Carter with a policy of open arms escalation...

[Question] Reagan?

[Answer] Carter, Reagan... fundamentally not that much changed. In my view, Reagan's attitude is exactly the opposite of what I sense here, coming from Chairman Brezhnev.

[Question] The question is, nevertheless, complicated, because the Soviets advocate the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of the class struggle and the inevitable movement of history in the direction of the socialist states. In the West they accuse the Soviets of interfering in order to disrupt peace in democratic countries that in any event have made their national choice.

[Answer] The position adopted in the 26th Congress is also very clear in regard to the social-democratic models. The Central Committee's report stressed the considerable political influence that contemporary social-democratic models could have, although recognizing that they do not always do what they should toward strengthening peace, reconciliation of the international situation and against the reactionary offensives opposing the interests of the workers. However, these advanced social-democratic regimes are one thing and the dictatorships that exist in the Western World are another. How can one speak of democracy in the cases of Somoza or El Salvador? What I see in these cases is the arm of imperialism supporting regimes that torture, murder, maintain privileges and do not promote improvement in the people's living conditions. As a result, the people revolt. How can one accuse the Soviets of interfering because of this? The causes in such countries are internal, not external.

[Question] But there are other principles that the West defends. It is not simply a matter of denying the internal problems of such countries. It is also one of seeing what comes afterward. Would it be worth the trouble to condemn one dictator and install another? Begin to murder in the same way for political reasons?

[Answer] I am against killing. But I am not against doing justice. How can one criticize a court in Nicaragua that condemns a known torturer for the Somoza regime, someone who has killed hundreds of persons, killed others for years on end on behalf of group interests? We cannot support two codes of conduct: one to keep the dictatorship in power, permitting death and torture, and the other to deal with subversion and liquidate recently-formed people's governments.

[Question] There could be detente in the world. But this will not survive if a government unilaterally invades another country in order to maintain whatever order it sees fit...

[Answer] The purpose of detente is to bring about a rational advance of history. So, let us practice detente. Socialists and communists believe that detente serves the progress of humanity and contend that the dialectic of history will bear them out, when all is said and done... Maybe that is why the other side does not want detente.

[Question] As a newsman who presents questions, I am not advocating ideas. I am simply expounding a confrontation of ideas. That is why I referred to the criticism made by the West that socialism wants to impose itself by force, while hiding its own failures...

[Answer] What failures?

[Question] History is full of them, and Poland is one of the most recent. In the Soviet Union itself there was a series of Stalinist purges, followed by the purge of Stalinism by Krushchev, who himself was later purged. In China there was the Cultural Revolution which is now on trial, along with Maoism...

[Answer] The failure of some leaders is one thing; the collapse of socialism is another. I do not believe that socialism has failed, but in several cases the failure of leaders must be acknowledged. This, moreover, was also made explicit in the Central Committee report.

[Question] Do you believe the country is really on the road to normalization?

[Answer] I see signs of normalization, although I do not see the whole road. One sign of normalization and enlightenment, for example, is the fact that I am here and you are writing about this congress. I believe Brazil is in a process of change, which has been influencing leadership circles. We do not have a legally constituted Communist Party, due to the well-known difficulties of overcoming the obstacles placed in the law governing formation of new parties. But coming here as a communist citizen, leaving the country normally and speaking freely--I think this is evidence of normalization, although I still cannot call it full normalization.

[Question] Can the PC in Brazil consider itself successful after so many failures? I am referring here to the inability to obtain the necessary signatures or meet the requirements for legalization.

[Answer] The party is one thing; ideas are another. I believe the ideas we support are valid. They are cogent. The history of the party itself is something else. As a Brazilian, you know how many times we were crushed. Filinto Muller said a few decades ago that we had been completely swept away, eradicated. Filinto Muller is gone and we are still here, despite the fact that he was not cassated, banished, arrested and tortured, as happened to many communists...

[Question] I heard that in an interview held in Portugal you advocated dialog...

[Answer] I always advocate dialog. I am a politician and it is a tradition of the communists to conduct dialog with all political forces, provided it is in the interests of the workers, of the people.

[Question] Does such a dialog also exist within the Communist Party? Even living at a distance, from time to time I hear the echoes of internal disagreements in the party. When Luiz Carlos Prestes left here many of these differences were mentioned by Prestes himself.

[Answer] Disagreements always exist in party life. Democracy in the party always requires discussion and confrontation of ideas. This is healthful for the party's development and strengthens its unity.

[Question] How do you think your party should evolve in Brazil?

[Answer] The party will always develop, in one way or another, as long as there is class struggle. Our desire is that such development occur within legality and in close association with the masses.

[Question] How would you view the idea of a party congress?

[Answer] The congress will be held. The form and occasion, however, will depend upon development of the political situation.

[Question] Another interesting point is the struggle between the unions and the Communist Party, of which Poland is a clear example. How can you ignore the fact that communist parties can also lose touch with the unions, become elitist and lose their rank-and-file support?

[Answer] Once again, I think this is a phenomenon of political failure, not a failure of communist ideas. I am against transferring party politics to within unions, because this inhibits development of union activities and can divide the workers, whereas the most important thing is their unity.

8834

CSO: 3001

ABI-ACKEL SUPPORTS REYNALDO'S SUGGESTION FOR LSN REFORM

Brasília CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 10 Mar 81 p 1

["Some passages" of interview with Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel in Brasília:
"Ackel Supports Reynaldo for LSN Reform"; date and name of interviewer not given]

[Text] Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, in an exclusive interview with the EBN [Brazilian News Agency], maintained that President Joao Figueiredo remains firm in his resolve to make Brazil a democracy. And he agrees with Gen Reynaldo de Almeida about the timeliness and desirability of amending the National Security Law [LSN].

The justice minister also speaks about returning to Congress its prerogatives and, specifically, about the controversial system of a time limit for considering bills submitted by the executive branch and about the problem of absolute inviolability.

Here are some passages from the interview:

[Question] Mr Minister, the opposition views the presidential message sent to Congress as a disturbing change of attitude. The president always vowed he would make this nation a democracy. Could he have changed his mind?

[Answer] When one wants to look for something, with the previous commitment of finding it, it can always be found, if only in the imagination of those who are looking for it. The presidential message has a clearly democratic nature. The president says, in the message, that he wants to inaugurate a period of discussions with the opposition; a period of arriving at legislative bills through negotiation with opposition leaders; and he is offering, for this negotiation with the opposition leaders, the Statute on Foreigners and also election reform.

Now, when the president of the republic, who is committed to the democratic regime, proposes a dialog with the opposition about specific topics and even makes approval of these specific bills subject to the success of negotiations that will be entered into with the opposition leaders, he is taking a clearly and unquestionably democratic position. This is the intent of the message.

Those who try to see in it a retrogression are reasoning in exactly opposite terms to everything the message contains. And those who are seeking to label dialog as

retrogression do not seem to understand that democracy is essentially the exercise of dialog.

[Question] Mr Minister, the president of the STM [Superior Military Court], Minister Reynaldo de Almeida, thinks the time is ripe for reform of the National Security Law; that is, that the law should be adapted to new times, the liberalized times. What do you have to say in regard to that?

[Answer] Well, in principle, in theory, no law can be considered unchangeable; no law is so perfect that it cannot and should not be amended, if only because its provisions may eventually conflict with the facts to which it is applied.

Gen Reynaldo de Mello de Almeida, president of the Superior Military Court, has very great and profound experience with the LSN, as he presides over the very court that has used it most frequently; or, rather, that has been obliged to use the LSN to apply to specific cases brought before its judgment.

I believe it is a highly significant opinion and all of us who know of his prudence, his caution, his commitment to maintaining public order and democracy in Brazil know that an opinion such as that must be taken seriously.

Combining these two trains of thought; that is, that no law is immutable and that the person asserting the need for the law's revision has every right and authority to do so, I have no hesitancy in supporting the point of view that we must study the text thoroughly to find items that should be changed and decide upon the most appropriate process for amending it.

[Question] Mr Minister, the government seems willing to return to Congress its prerogatives. In this regard, would it also give up the time-limit system?

[Answer] In all countries of the world the problem of working out legislation has been a troublesome question. The more economic and social development expands, the more science and technology develop, the more need the executive branch has for urgent legislative bills.

Now, if, in this world of extremely rapid communication, the executive branch remains at the mercy of the classical process of making laws, which is slow by nature; and since, being slow by nature, it is subject to rules that can frequently be used to delay this process even more, by the time the law is provided to the executive branch the latter no longer needs to apply it, because it has been made innocuous due to having been overtaken by time.

The time limit is a constitutional device to safeguard the executive branch against this ever-present risk of not having the necessary legal standards in time to cope with the requirements of development and to combat subversion.

The formula (presented by Ackel in the previous discussion about the subject), therefore, in the first place, shows the matter for which the executive branch invokes the time limit, a preferential treatment; but it also gives the congressman 12 successive opportunities to vote on it. If, at the end of these 12 roll calls, he demonstrates that he does not want to vote on it, for whatever reasons, approval of the matter is the responsibility of the majority leader, by a vote of the leadership, in order not to jeopardize the executive branch.

[Question] What about absolute inviolability, Mr Minister?

[Answer] This is another troublesome question in our country. I don't think I would be exaggerating if I asserted that in no country of the Western World is there absolute inviolability of mandates. Every parliamentarian is, in one way or another, responsible for this or that misstep in expressing his opinion and in exercising his vote.

There are formulas, such as the German one, which make the mandate inviolable except for breaches of honor. There is the British formula, which makes the mandate inviolable but makes serving sentence subject to permission of the chamber, as long as there is no authority to institute legal action. There are other forms, but all of them restrict absolute inviolability.

[Question] Mr Minister, how do you view the opening of legislative sessions; or, rather, how do you view this year's legislative session, which is beginning now?

[Answer] The contest between deputies Nelson Marchezan and Djalma Marinho for presidency of the Chamber had a profound effect on that house of Congress. The candidates, as is known, are men of the highest moral character. Both plunged enthusiastically into their campaigns, made promises, turned the Chamber upside down with their speeches. Clearly, this led to a change in the Chamber's behavior. After that election, the Chamber became more demanding. It became more aware of its power. It became more convinced of the need for return of its congressional prerogatives.

8834

CSO: 3001

EXPORTS TO EEC NATIONS RISE 20 PERCENT OVER SAME PERIOD OF 1979

Rio de Janeiro GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 27 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] Brussels--Brazil's exports to the 9 countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) increased 20 percent in the first 9 months of 1980 over those of the same 1979 period, from \$3.6 billion to \$4.3 billion.

Foreign-trade statistics of the EEC published in Brussels show that Brazilian imports increased only 13.3 percent during the period. Brazil's trade surplus, which was \$1.25 billion during January-through-September 1979, thus increased nearly 33 percent to \$1.66 billion during the 1980 period.

The bilateral balance with certain countries begins to assume disturbing proportions, given the increasing readiness with which European countries resort to protectionist measures. For example, Brazil's surplus with France almost doubled, from \$178 million to \$347 million. This result reflects a 42-percent increase in exports, from \$611 million to \$868 million, while imports rose only 20.5 percent, from \$433 million to \$522 million. A similar outcome results in the case of Italy. Exports increased 45 percent and imports, 18 percent.

Great Britain's economic crisis had the effect of reducing trade between it and Brazil. With a drop of almost 13 percent in Brazil's exports and 6 percent in imports, the balance shrank from \$237 million during January through September 1979 to \$181 million in the same 1980 period.

Brazil-EEC Trade, January through September 1980 (millions of dollars)

Country	Exports	Imports	Balance
Germany	1,212.5	1,143.9	66.6
France	868.4	521.6	346.8
Italy	706.8	277.2	429.6
Great Britain	574.3	393.2	181.1
Netherlands	545.6	161.2	384.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	234.7	122.5	112.2
Denmark	140.9	19.6	121.3
Ireland	21.5	7.5	14.0
Total	4,304.7	2,648.7	1,656.0

Source: EUROSTAT

USSR'S CHERNENKO COMMENTS ON SECOND PCC CONGRESS

Havana GRANMA 23 Dec 80 p 2

[Interview with Konstantin U. Chernenko, member of Politburo of CPSU Central Committee and head of Soviet delegation to Second PCC Congress by Juan Marrero in Havana during the congress]

[Text] Konstantin U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, declared to GRANMA that the Central Report to the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, presented by Fidel Castro, "shows that the offensive of socialism in Cuba is developing in all directions."

After affirming that Fidel's report "has made a great impression," Chernenko noted that "it examines events within the country and the world from Marxist-Leninist and classist positions."

"This document of great content analyzes the activity of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] during the period following its first congress. The successes of the Cuban workers in the struggle for economic development of the country, for the achievement of new levels in socialist construction, are shown convincingly," the CPSU leader.

And he immediately declared:

"At the same time, in the Central Report of the Central Committee, with direct and principled party-like self-criticism, existing deficiencies are pointed out, the unresolved problems; concrete ways to eliminate them are determined. Only an eminent personality of the international communist movement, such as Comrade Fidel Castro, could make such a report."

In the interview with GRANMA which took place during the second congress, Chernenko expressed that "every part of the Central Report make an equally strong impression" because in each part the scientific viewpoint is skillfully combined with the everyday practice of the work of the party organizations.

The CPSU Politburo member then said that the entire report shows close ties of the nation's revolutionary vanguard with the popular masses. In this line, the Communist Party of Cuba sees the principal instrument, the fundamental force, the basic condition of the victories that have already been achieved as well as those of the future."

Chernenko added: "Fidel Castro's words are very impressive with regard to the fact that the party will be faithful to its ideals and that there is no force in the world capable of separating the party from the people or of diverting the Cuban people away from the road of the revolution."

With reference to his impression of the development of the congress, the CPSU leader termed its organization irreproachable and affirmed that "the principal worth and the inestimable wealth of the congress are its delegates."

With regard to the work of the delegates he said:

"The seriousness and enthusiasm of the delegates to the congress roused admiration during the discussion of the most important questions of the life of the party, and of the people from the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

Finally, Konstantin U. Chernenko sent his congratulations to GRANMA's readers with regard to the next liberation holiday, the 22d anniversary of the first of January. "I wish you success in your work for the good of socialist Cuba, in the task of integrating into life the great decisions of the party congress; I wish you good health and happiness in life," he stated.

9569

CSO: 3010

AFGHANISTAN'S KESHTMAND HAILS CUBAN SUPPORT

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 23 Dec 80 p 2

[Interview with Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of Politburo of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, by Reynold Rassi, during Second Congress of Cuban Communist Party, in Havana, December 1980]

[Text] "The revolutionary process that is developing in Afghanistan constantly advances. Its foundation is firm and solid, and the people show growing support for the Afghan party and government; they have realized that the work is by and for the people." These statements were made by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, a member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, who headed that organization's delegation to the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC].

In a special interview given to GRANMA, Ali Keshtmand explained that at this time the Afghan people cannot work peacefully in the construction of a new society because of the constant enemy provocations of Yankee imperialism, the Chinese regime and the reactionary forces of the area, such as Pakistan.

He said that these factors encourage and support the counterrevolutionary elements; they help them to penetrate the Pakistani border to attack the Afghan people and create serious difficulties. He added that in view of this situation, the people, the party and government of Afghanistan are fighting firmly and unhesitatingly against those elements who, encouraged from abroad, are trying to change the direction of the Afghan revolution.

He later stated that the Republic of Afghanistan holds an unrenounceable position of firm defense of that which was achieved during the April 1980 revolution; this opened up new roads for the Afghan people and has given them the opportunity to defend their country, the revolutionary process and the successes achieved in less than a year in benefit of the people:

On referring to Cuba's support of Afghanistan, Ali Keshtmand said: "We thank the Cuban people, party and government for their solidarity and fraternal friendship toward the Afghan people and their revolution." This aid, he said, "encourages us in the struggle against intervention, foreign aggression and imperialist propaganda, from the United States in particular, which has declared open war against our country."

With regard to the Second PCC Congress, he pointed out that he considers this event to be of great importance for the life of the party as well as for the entire Cuban population, and he praised its organization and development.

He then noted the Central Report read by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and pointed out its great significance in that it analyzed the principal aspects of the political, social and economic life of the Cuban people and their revolution.

He added that the fulfilling of almost all the agreements of the First Party Congress and the successes achieved by our society show the strength of the socialist system.

9569

CSO: 3010

FRELIMO'S DOS SANTOS COMMENTS ON STAY IN CUBA

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 23 Dec 80 p 2

[Interview with Mozambique's Frelimo Party leader Marcelino dos Santos by Roberto Alveres Quinones, at close of Second PCC Congress in Havana, December 1980]

[Text] "That impressive and enthusiastic sea of people in the plaza was a beautiful lesson for all of us. Each person there could be felt to have strength, goodwill and conviction. The way the people reacted to Fidel's words, that warmth shown by the people, was for us a great demonstration of the solidarity of the party and of the people-party and party-people identification found here in Cuba...."

For Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Politburo of the FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front) Party in Mozambique, who granted an interview to GRANMA just a few hours before returning to his country, the extraordinary concentration of people at the massive closing of the Second Party Congress was very impressive. That confirms, he said, Fidel's words that "the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] is a party of the people."

Dos Santos said: "We were up there and we saw the whole plaza. We could see as far away as 1 kilometer, and the people in the street there could not see Fidel's face, but they could feel what he was saying; it was there."

With regard to the congress as such, the famous Mozambican revolutionary leader considers that this one had an "enormous political strength, an enormous revolutionary force," and that, as Fidel said, the congress was characterized by its profound and militant internationalism.

According to dos Santos: "It was very clear how the party leads the work of the society to make the people's aspirations a reality. The unity between the internal work that is being done in Cuba and the way in which this internal work is being consolidated in alliance with the other world revolutionary forces impressed us; there is an awareness that the class struggle is a struggle against the negative values of the past. We understand that very well. I was born under colonialism...."

The FRELIMO Party Politburo member said that the PCC's priority to the struggle for the demand for excellence, efficiency and awareness is particularly important. In the congress, he said, we felt Cuba teaching went for the future, a shining

future. And he added that as the revolution advances its means of defense and the decision of the people to give their lives for it if necessary are secured. That is very important, he pointed out, because as Lenin said, a revolution is a true one when it is capable of defending itself. He emphasized: "The people of Cuba are ready to face any type of enemy aggression."

On the Central Report read by Fidel, dos Santos was impressed by "the global and complete character" of the document. "We can say that the Central Report is truly a scientific work."

On the whole, for the experienced Mozambique fighter the Second PCC Congress showed that, in reality, it is a party of the people. He affirmed: "It reveals the revolutionary decision of how a party affirms itself and develops today, in the 1980's, in these last years of the 20th century."

9569

CSO: 3010

CASTRO PRESENTS AWARDS TO CTC UNIONS, COMMITTEES

FL211321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, last night presented the Second PCC Congress flag to the trade unions and provincial committees of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC-- for having fulfilled their pledges in the 1980 socialist emulation program. Present in the ceremony, held at the Cubanacan Protocol Hall, were PCC Politburo members Ramiro Valdes, Guillermo Garcia, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Osvaldo Dorticos, Sergio del Valle, Armando Hart, Arnaldo Milian, Jorge Risquet, Julio Camacho Aguilera and Osmani Cienfuegos.

The secretaries general of the transportation, chemical-mining-metallurgical industry, public administration, livestock-agricultural, revolutionary armed forces civilian, commerce-hotel-restaurant, communications, construction, culture-education-sciences, food industry and merchant marine-port-fishing workers trade unions accepted the flag from Fidel. In addition, the CTC secretaries general in Ciego de Avila, Havana City, Matanzas, Holguin, Sancti Spiritus and Santiago de Cuba provinces and in the special municipality of the Isle of Youth accepted that highly regarded award from the hands of the revolution's leader.

The CTC secretariat members and USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov handed the insignia "Winner of the 1981 Socialist Emulation" to 124 workers selected from the national vanguard members of the various unions. They were given this award of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions in recognition of their valuable contributions to production, services, education, science and culture. The insignia "Vanguard of the 5-year Period" was presented to the 48 canecutters of the 60th October revolution anniversary canecutting brigade of the Transportation Workers Trade Union for being the most outstanding group in fulfilling its pledges in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

CSO: 3010

CASTRO TOURS FORGER OF FUTURE EXHIBIT

FL231226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, on Saturday visited the second national exposition "Achievements of the Forgers of the Future" which has been in exhibit since 14 March at the Cuba pavilion in Havana. Fidel spent approximately 4 hours touring the various areas of the exhibit which shows 533 science and technology works done by the Technical Youth Brigades (BTJ) Movement. The works were selected at the national level and they show the experience gained from a fruitful 5-year's of work.

Fidel made some suggestions and recommendations, among them, that many of the young inventors make higher education studies in their respective specialties to continue to raise their scientific-technical levels. The first secretary of our party underscored the creative work of the exhibitors. In this regard, he said that the inventions, rationalizations and innovations exhibited are very useful for the country's economy and should be put to general use as soon as possible.

At the pavilion that contains the work of the BTJ in agriculture, which is the largest of the exposition, Fidel saw the contributions of the groups of youths to the development of various sectors of this important economic sector. At the iron and steel pavilion, he emphasized the manufacturing of spare parts. At the Revolutionary Armed Forces Ministry's area, the commander in chief was briefed on the cortex equipment that was used on the Soviet-Cuban joint space flight.

He also visited the Information and Documentation Center where computers are exhibited. The center provides information to visitors and on other areas of the exhibit which show the work of the BTJ in the life of the country.

At the end of his visit, the commander in chief wrote the following in the visitors log: The exposition is excellent. It has moved us and it makes us enthusiastic and fills us of hope. The work of our magnificent youth has not been in vain. The fruits of a new generation being educated in the principles of science and technology already can be seen. We can assert with absolute conviction that we are masters of a brilliant future.

CSO: 3010

COUNTRY SECTION

IMPORTANCE OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT DISCUSSED

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Jan 81 pp 34-40

[Article by Miguel Rivero: "Nonaligned Hold Significant Place on Their 20th Anniversary"]

[Text] The movement has been able to unite above and beyond its political, territorial, or religious diversity and to sustain a common anti-imperialist program.

At a time when trouble spots keep increasing in number on our planet, there is no doubt about the need for the Movement of Nonaligned Countries to increase its response capacity as well as its cooperation and united action in the international arena and to occupy the place that is due it during this difficult stage facing humanity.

While all indications point to an anachronistic rebirth of gunboat diplomacy or a so-called theory of vital interests of the United States imperialists, the Movement's action capacity must make itself felt in order to demand economic justice, to continue with international detente, and to reaffirm unity of action.

This gathering of 94 countries of all continents, representing the vast majority of the world's population, for almost 20 years of its existence has demonstrated its determination to defend collaboration among member nations, national and social growth, sovereignty, security, equality, and free determination.

Ever since its founding down to our day, the Movement of Nonaligned demonstrated its thrust and commitment toward changing the current system of international relations, based on injustice, inequality, and oppression.

The Movement has been characterized by its activities in international policy as an independent factor and by the defense of peaceful coexistence and the reduction of tension throughout the world.

Of course, many of these moves are complete anathema to the United States government, its partners in NATO, and the new allies, the Chinese leaders.

The Sixth Summit, held in Havana between 3 and 9 September 1979, ratified the idea that "The quintessence of the policy of nonalignment, in accord with its original principles and fundamental character, conducts the fight against imperialism,

colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, and any form of aggression, occupation, domination, foreign interference or hegemony, as well as the fight against the policies of big powers or blocs." When that happened, some of the foreign offices of the developed capitalist countries took that as an indication that they would have to continue to confront the combined action of the Nonaligned Countries in the international forums.

The Conflict Between Iran and Iraq

The conflict which broke out on 22 September 1980 between Iran and Iraq is one of the recent examples of the twisted methods pursued by the United States in promoting or starting trouble between the member countries of the Movement in a vain effort to accentuate the division within it.

The day after the war broke out, Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca left for the area as the personal envoy of the President of the Movement of Non-aligned, Fidel Castro, on a mission whose objective it was to put an end to the hostilities between the two member countries of the Movement.

Starting on 1 May 1980, Fidel Castro warned that it was necessary to work "to make sure that conflict between our Iraqi and Iranian brothers be stopped. We must work so that their problems will be resolved through diplomatic channels because those conflicts only help imperialism," he emphasized in a speech delivered on that occasion.

The actions of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries reflect the profound worry about a war between two peoples who are carrying out revolutionary processes and who are located in a critical part of the world.

But at the same time this is an evident demonstration of the fact that the Movement of the Nonaligned Countries is determined not just to stand by and do nothing, instead seeking a peaceful and honorable political solution to a conflict which involves Islamic countries belonging to the so-called Third World.

This war moreover has very negative consequences for the underdeveloped countries that do not produce petroleum because they must pay an astronomical price for the fuel that is so essential to their development.

After a 2-day meeting in Belgrade, early in November, the foreign ministers of Pakistan, India, Cuba, Yugoslavia, and Zambia, as well as the head of the political department of the PLO agreed to charge Cuba and the PLO with the task of continuing consultations with the governments of Iran and Iraq to put together a good-will committee from the Nonaligned Countries to bring about the end of the conflict.

There is no doubt that this was a demonstration of the degree of maturity achieved by the Movement of Nonaligned and the desire to carry out in practice the principle of "moving on from rhetoric to action," a slogan which was always present at the Sixth Summit in Havana.

The Movement and the UN

The Movement carried out many and varied activities after the Sixth Summit both within the UN and in the various spheres of collaboration.

We can measure the Movement's coordination by the meetings that were held, prior to the sessions of the UN General Assembly. These meetings were permeated by the desire "to implement the decisions of the Sixth Summit" and at the same time they served to assign priorities to those points on the agenda that are of most concern to the Nonaligned Countries, where the coordinated action of all of its members made itself felt.

Particular attention was devoted to the situation prevailing in southern Africa where the racist government of South Africa with the open backing of the United States and other members of NATO, is maintaining the system of apartheid in spite of the condemnatory resolutions approved by the UN.

The diplomatic battle fought by the Movement in defense of the implementation of the Lancaster House agreements was particularly tough; those agreements had been signed by the British authorities and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, to the point where that country was proclaimed independent on 18 April 1980.

Between 4 and 6 October 1979, the representatives of the Nonaligned Countries, meeting at the UN, charted a strategy to frustrate the designs of the racist regime in Salisbury which was planning to prolong its domination under the cover of a simple change in cabinet.

On that occasion, the Nonaligned not only ratified their absolute support for the Patriotic Front but also outlined an action plan to frustrate the secret understandings between Great Britain and the Rhodesian racists.

At the end of January 1980, the President of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, acting as representative of the countries constituting the so-called Front Line, suggested to Fidel Castro that he intervene to prevent the racists in Rhodesia and South Africa from violating the London agreements concerning independence for Zimbabwe.

As president of the Nonaligned Countries, Cuba put into action all diplomatic and consultation mechanisms to tackle the situation.

When on 23 April of that year, after participating in the Zimbabwe independence celebrations, the Cuban delegation talked to President Nyerere in Dar-es-Salaam, the latter said:

"The personal effort made by Fidel Castro and the speed with which he responded to our call were a most important factor in the completion of the agreements for the independence of Zimbabwe."

This undoubtedly was a victory for the solidarity and concerted action of the Movement.

In the case of the action taken by Cuba, the reaction to the Zimbabwe problem was not just something casual but rather a clear expression of a line of conduct which aims at coordinating all member countries and fighting for the implementation of agreements.

Starting in September 1979, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe had been accepted as a full member of the Movement. Therefore, the 50th state on the African continent,

which proclaimed its independence in April of the following year, automatically took its place in this gathering of emerging nations.

Right now, the Namibia issue holds a focal position among the concerns of the Movement of Nonaligned due to the fact that the racist authorities of South Africa refuse to accept the UN resolutions for the decolonization of that territory.

Both the UN and the Movement of Nonaligned Countries recognize the SWAPO as the only and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

In October 1979, the Movement agreed to submit a report to the Special Committee of the UN, charged with examining the situation in Namibia, a territory which continues to be occupied by the South African Forces and which furthermore serves as a base for continuous aggressions against the People's Republic of Angola.

In this general overview of the situation in the southern part of Africa, we must mention the special attention which the Movement is devoting to the machinations of the South African racists.

On 30 October 1979, the Nonaligned Countries held a full meeting in the United Nations to examine the implications and consequences of the nuclear test held by South Africa.

On that occasion, the Movement's members issued a warning regarding the serious threat which this represents to the people of Africa and to international peace and security in general.

Shortly afterward, on 15 November of that year, during another full meeting, it was agreed to endorse 18 resolution drafts contrary to the policy of apartheid, submitted by the delegation of Nigeria in the name of the African group.

The high point of the drive against the apartheid regime came during the 35th United Nations General Assembly when the Cuban representative repeated the demand of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries without delay to implement the sanctions provided for in the United Nations Charter.

Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri maintained that priority must be given to sanctions of an economic nature and particularly a total petroleum embargo against the Pretoria regime.

The Threat from the United States

Concerning the Middle East, the year 1981 began with new threats to the interests of the Palestinian people since the political platform of the new United States Administration of Ronald Reagan calls for implementing a policy of denying the PLO any representative status.

At the same time military cooperation between the United States and Egypt is being stepped up more and more. Proof of that was offered by the exercises held last November on Egyptian territory under the rather pompous designation of "Bright Star."

Violating one of the principles of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, Egypt has offered its territory for the Americans to try to deploy the "Rapid Deployment Force Contingent," in practice turning the country into a military bastion of the United States.

We must not forget, for example, that it was Anwar el-Sadat who was one of the accomplices of James Carter in the aborted military operation against Iran, carried out on 24 April 1980 for the purpose of liberating the United States hostages. On that occasion likewise, Egyptian soil served as a base for direct aggression against a nonaligned country.

This attitude on the part of the Egypt government is nothing more than the expression of a policy of open betrayal of the Movement's principles.

The final declaration of the Sixth Summit of Nonaligned clearly states that both the Camp David agreements and the treaty between Egypt and Israel, signed on 26 March 1979, "constitute a partial agreement and a separate treaty, signifying total abandonment of the cause of the Arab countries and an act of complicity with the continued occupation of Arab territories and the violation of the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine."

Recent history showed that this separate agreement only served to stimulate the policy of Israel which has stepped up its confiscation of Palestinian land in occupied territories, the creation of new Zionist settlements, and the proposal for the annexation of Jerusalem, to turn it into the capital of the Jewish State.

Within the United Nations, the Nonaligned Countries, during a full meeting held on 15 November 1979, took up the situation created by the arrest and expulsion--by the Israeli military forces--of Bassam Shaka, mayor of the occupied city of Nablus.

In view of the fact that the situation continued to deteriorate, a new full meeting of Nonaligned held on 20 February 1980, adopted a resolution to the effect that the president of Coordinating Bureau should intervene in the Movement's name before the Security Council to denounce Israel's aggressive policy and to demonstrate the Movement's total support for the positions of the PLO and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

It was undoubtedly this vigilant attitude which led to the agreement to hold a Special Emergency Session of the United Nations on Palestine, between 22 and 29 July 1980.

The activities of the Coordinating Bureau of Nonaligned or of the Movement's study groups, in coordinating plans and drafting resolutions, characterised both the 34th and the 35th sessions of the General Assembly.

We can say that there has been a common denominator for the members of the Movement within the UN: Constantly examine the decisions adopted by the heads of state during the Sixth Summit and promote measures that can lead to their immediate practical implementation.

Other Activities

After the Sixth Summit however cooperation between the member countries of the Non-aligned was carried out not only with the UN.

Between 5 and 12 October 1979, the First Television Festival was held in the city of Hertseg Novi with the participation of 50 Movement members.

During that time likewise, the pool of news agencies of the Nonaligned held meetings. One meeting was held in Belgrade between 22 and 29 November 1979 and the other one was held in Managua, between 18 and 20 August 1980.

The capital of Nicaragua, which joined the Movement during the Sixth Summit, for the first time received a meeting of Nonaligned during which important resolutions were adopted.

This was not only a suitable framework for supporting the valiant struggle of the Salvadoran people and the National Liberation Movement but a resolution was also adopted to reject all foreign intentions and offers of assistance for the development of the pool's communications, since this included open or hidden conditions introduced by the countries offering such aid.

In this way, the "Pool of Nonaligned" countered the maneuvers of some transnational information enterprises from the developed capitalist countries which were trying to penetrate that institute through "technological aid."

The fifth meeting of the Committee for Cooperation of the Radio Broadcasting Organizations of the Nonaligned was held between 11 and 13 December 1979.

Another interesting gathering was held on 9 May 1980 in Geneva, when the ministers of public health of the Nonaligned Countries met there under the chairmanship of Cuba.

The meeting examined documents dealing with multilateral cooperation in the field of health and considered the need of forming an international medical aid brigade to handle emergency situations that might arise among member countries of the Movement.

Baghdad was the seat of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Coordinating Council of Nonaligned in the matter of information; it issued an appeal to continue efforts aimed at establishing a just international order in telecommunications, denouncing imperialist domination as the main obstacle preventing cooperation among member countries in that field.

During that phase likewise, the Movement for the first time held meetings in two very important areas of cooperation dealing with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the sphere of food and agriculture.

The sixth meeting of the Committee for Cooperation among Radiobroadcasting Organizations of the Nonaligned was held in the capital of Sierra Leona between 28 August and 3 September 1980.

This is just a summary of the most important events of the Nonaligned following the Sixth Summit. As we can see right away, this activity also characterized other spheres of cooperation which are no less important and significant regarding an increase in the cohesion and identification of interests among member countries.

Cuba's Role

Cuba's actions, as president of the Nonaligned, in the cases of Zimbabwe and in the conflict between Iran and Iraq, are not isolated or accidental cases. Instead, they

are the reflection of a line of action which is expressed through concrete action, sometimes in a public manner and at other times through diplomatic channels.

On 12 October 1979, Fidel Castro submitted the resolutions of the Sixth Summit to the 34th United Nations General Assembly session.

The speech, which Kurt Waldheim called "a very important and very impressive declaration," showed the extent to which Cuba, as president of the Nonaligned, was ready to occupy a vanguard position in the search for solutions to the most vital problems besetting mankind.

Many diplomats at the United Nations and in other forums admitted that Cuba's work was "systematic and serious." It was characterized by a standard of conduct proclaimed by Fidel Castro during the opening of the Sixth Summit of Nonaligned: "The moment has come for the Movement of Nonaligned to proceed from rhetoric to action."

Another manifestation of this personal participation by the Cuban leader in the Movement's activities came on 17 December 1979 when he spoke during the opening session of the meeting of ministers of the so-called "Group of 77." As we recall, that meeting charted a common strategy which since then has been defending during the Second Conference of the UNIDO held in New Delhi.

On that occasion, the Movement expressed its determination--in the words of the Cuban President--"to eliminate relationships of inequality between the developed capitalist world and the underdeveloped world which not only are unjust but which are already unbearable."

Another one of the important initiatives of Cuba during that time deals with the conflict situation in Southeast Asia (Afghanistan).

Cuba held talks with the heads of various states and later on with all members of the Movement regarding a proposed special meeting of ministers of foreign relations for the purpose of seeking a solution in that zone "which would guarantee all countries in the area the full exercise of their sovereignty and independence and which would safeguard their territorial integrity," according to a note from the Cuban foreign office dated 19 April 1980.

Practice showed that there was no consensus among the Movement's members in holding this special meeting but it was a demonstration of the dynamic role played by Cuba as president of the Nonaligned.

Regarding Afghanistan, everyone is familiar with the policy of intervention conducted by the United States, China, and other countries that provide military aid for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. And of course Egyptian president Anwar el-Sadat also had to put in his two-cents' worth when he recently admitted in public that his regime was involved in the manipulations to destabilize the Afghan government.

Every since the popular revolution triumphed in Afghanistan in April 1978, the imperialists began to maneuver to try to oust the new government. In June 1978, about 300 generals, admirals, diplomats, and other representatives from various sectors of the United States met at the naval base in Annapolis and agreed that it was necessary to move against the Afghan revolution.

Could the United States State Department by any chance deny that Zia Nasseery, whom it today represents as one of the most influential "leaders of the counterrevolution," lived in the United States and was sent to Afghanistan expressly to do that job?

It is a matter of public knowledge today that, since the middle of June 1979, and in a very effectively coordinated maneuver, a businessman sent 2,000 tons of weapons from London while another one dispatched 8,000 tons from China, going to the so-called "rebel bands in Afghanistan."

This was denounced during a full meeting of the Movement of Nonaligned and it was not denied either by the representatives of Her British Majesty or by the leaders who happened to be in power in Peking. As we say in Spanish, "Silence means consent" and this is clear proof of the interventionist maneuvers against Afghanistan which since the beginning of 1979 have been supervised by a well-known agent of the United States Central Intelligence Agency who goes by the name of Louis Duprix.

Strong Force

When the countries of the Nonaligned get ready to celebrate the 20th anniversary of their founding, they stand out as a strong movement capable of uniting above their political, territorial, or religious diversity, capable of sustaining a common program against imperialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid.

In 1961, representatives from 25 countries met in Belgrade to constitute the Movement of Nonaligned and they did that at the time in full awareness that internal union was the essential premise for the attainment of their aspirations.

This union and this cohesion represents a suitable instrument for demanding economic justice and an end to control over the natural resources of the underdeveloped countries which understand this and therefore act in coordination in the forums where the new worldwide economic order is being debated.

As humanity gets ready to face the new dangers represented by those who try to revive the "Cold War," and as we can detect the possibility of a new and wild arms race, it is becoming ever more necessary for the nonaligned countries to close ranks and to work together to eliminate those threats to peace, detente, and international security.

As Fidel Castro, president of the Nonaligned, told the UN: "The noise of arms, threatening language, and prepotence on the international scene must stop. There must be no more illusion to the effect that the world's problems can be resolved with nuclear weapons. Bombs can kill the hungry, the sick, the uneducated, but they cannot kill hunger, disease, and ignorance. Nor can they kill the just rebellion of the people and the rich, who are those who have the most to lose in this world, will also die in the holocaust.

"Let us say farewell to arms and let us in a civilized fashion devote ourselves to the most anguishing problems of our era. That is the responsibility and the most sacred duty of all statesmen of the world. That is also the indispensable premise for human survival."

At the start of 1981, this warning assumes a singular connotation. The Movement of Nonaligned must hold an outstanding place in this task of making sure that the imperialists will accept these facts of life. Accomplishing this task is our watchword.

OUTSTANDING MILITARY SPORTSMEN HONORED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 15 Feb 81 pp 48-50

[Article by Ramon Garcia Martinez: "The Most Outstanding Athletes of 1980"]

[Text] The year 1980 was a year during which we had many outstanding military athletes, basically in the top event of this cycle, the 22nd Moscow Olympic Games, as well as in national and international tournaments sponsored by INDER [National Institute for Sports, Physical Education, and Recreation] and the Athletics Committee of the Friendly Armies.

Among the participants and medal winners during those important contests we selected the Athlete of the Year, the Novice of the Year, and the Team of the Year, as well as the Ten Most Outstanding Athletes of the Revolutionary Armed Forces in 1980.

Significant awards were won by Pvt Reinaldo Cunill Infante (kayak), Wenceslao Pruna (weight-lifting), and the kayak team. The following also won prizes: marksmen WO Adolfo Pena Teruel and Rafael Rodriguez Avila; oarsmen Pvts Armando Sillega Carbonell and Alejandro Hanse Ruiz; handballers SPCs Juan Francisco Querol and Jesus Agramonte Terry; polo player SPC Orlando Cowley; boxer Pvt Omar Santiesteban Aguilera; judo expert Pvt Jose Johnson Valle and weight-lifter Pvt Jorge Duany Hernandez.

With each passing year it has become a tradition in the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] to select those athletes who stand out during the past 12 months not only in terms of their athletic activities but also regarding their political and combat training, discipline, and cultural advancement.

This annual activity undoubtedly is an incentive and the most significant and important prize which our athlete fighting men can win at the end of the event since this implies recognition and appreciation by the FAR.

It is nice to know that, among the athletes selected as the most outstanding in 1980 there are several who were able to win this distinction for the second time, demonstrating through their deeds the effort, integrity, tenacity, and dedication to the sports activities they engage in.

As Col Andres Torres Hernandez, chief of the FAR Combat Training Directorate put it so well, while it is important to show up twice among the best athletes of the year in individual terms, as in the case of Pvt Reinaldo Cunill Infante, it is twice as significant for a team to win that honor twice, especially so if this same team proves its vanguard position more than once.

One example here is canoeing, a sport which did much for the honor crew although this does not in any way take anything away from their other outstanding actions.

The selection of the most outstanding athletes for 1980 was difficult because there was a large group of candidates with claim to fame among the most distinguished; this is obvious evidence of the development achieved through Athletic Unity of the FAR.

It must furthermore be emphasized that many military athletes have also been selected as being among the best by their provinces and by the national commissions in their respective sports.

The military athletes constitute a good example of the achievements which our high-performance sports have been registering in Cuba, covering the athletic movement in various government agencies, among which we also have the FAR.

Each medal and each outstanding place means hard work and dedication by all involved in one way or another, working to improve and manage sports activities in the FAR during their various stages, from the beginning until the end of each training and competition phase.

Most Outstanding Athletes

Reynaldo Dunill Infante (canoeing)



This is the second time the little oarsman has been winning the title of Best Athlete of the Year in the FAR. He achieved outstanding results in 1980 during the Third Pan-American canoeing competition in Mexico where he was able to win three gold medals.

In international meets, Cunill was likewise able to win three gold medals and three silver medals. All in all, he got eight prizes with three gold medals and eight silver medals.

He participated in the 22nd Moscow Olympic Games where for the first time in the history of that sport a Cuban qualified for the finals, winning sixth place among the best of the world.

He is 20 years old now and is a militant in the UJC [Union of Young Communists]. He was able to win the title Vanguard Soldier on the unit level during socialist competition.

Beginner of the Year

Wenceslao Pruna (Weight-Lifting)



The athletic career of Pvt Wenceslao Pruna in 1980 is impressive for an athlete of only 19. During that time he was able to win no less than 17 gold medals and four silver medals for a total of 21.

Right now he holds the title of national champion in the 56-kilogram division. In the Pan-American youth championships, he was able to win one gold medal and one silver medal. He won fourth place in the World Youth Tournament. He was outstanding in socialist competition in 1980.

Jose Johnson Valle (Judo)

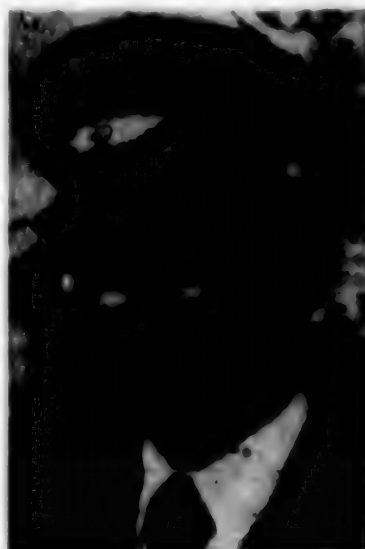


Pvt Jose Johnson now holds one of the highest honors in Cuba in his division since he has the titles of National Youth Champion and Senior Champion.

In 1980, he participated in an international competition, winning fourth place. Out of his 20 years he has devoted four years to the practice of the martial arts.

He is an outstanding soldier in socialist competition on the sports unit level.

Omar Santiesteban Aguilera (Boxing)



The tuna fisherman Omar Santiesteban Aguilera has been a member of the national second boxing team for several years and successfully participated in various international tournaments, such as the Chemical Cup, Honved [Hungarian National Guard], the Golden Belt, and others.

In 1980, he won two gold medals and one silver medal in the same number of contests abroad, earning the right to represent Cuba during the Moscow Olympics. However, due to an injury to his nose at the very last moment, he was unable to participate in the Olympics.

He won the gold medal during the Bay of Pigs Tournament, thus becoming the national 51-kilogram champion. He is 22 years old, out of which he has devoted 8 years to boxing.

Juan Francisco Querol Morales (Handball)



Handball is one of the latest sports in Cuba. In 1980 however he won the right to participate in the 22nd Moscow Olympic Games although that was not easy. Prior to that he had to go through a tough training course in several European countries in order afterward to participate in the preliminary Olympics in Mexico where countries with great skills in this sport on the continent were present.

In this competition, the Cuban squad defeated its strongest rival, the team from the United States, winning the gold medal and the qualifying diploma for Moscow.

On that occasion, SFC Juan Francisco Querol was appointed tournament goal leader. He is a militant in the UJC.

Jesus Agramonte Terry (Handball)



This formidable national draft handballer is one of the outstanding and promising athletes in this sport. Out of his 21 years he has devoted five years to playing handball.

He was a member of the team that participated in the First Pan-American Tournament held in Mexico and through his aggressive and skillful game he contributed to the victory of the Cubans.

In the homeland of Lenin, the Cuban team which participated in the Olympics for the first time, was able to win 11th place in the general class, with Agramonte finishing up among the five best Olympic scorers.

Jorge Duany Hernandez (Weight-Lifting)



The weight-lifter Jorge Duany, a member of the 100-kilogram division, is currently the Cuban national sub-champion and Pan-American champion in his own division.

In 1980, Duany won a total of nine medals, including three gold and six silver. He became an outstanding soldier in socialist competition and is a member of the UJC.

Orlando Cowley Del Barrio (Water Polo)



In 1980, the water polo player Orlando Cowley, as during earlier years, was one of the mainstays of the national water polo team.

He participated in the Moscow Olympics and decisively contributed to the team winning fifth place for Cuba in this major competition. He is a member of the UJC.

Armando Silego Carbonell (Canoeing)



The young oarsman from Santiago is 19 years old and won nine gold medals during 1980, including four during the Pan-American Youth Tournament, held in Mexico.

He was awarded two silver medals and one bronze medal during the National Youth Championships. He holds the title of Pan-American champion in two specialties of Canadian canoe.

He became an outstanding soldier in socialist competition during that period of time.

Alejandro Hanze Ruiz (Canoeing)



This tall athlete from Pinar del Rio is 21 years old and has been engaging in this sport for 4 years; he once again this year turned up among the Ten Most Outstanding of the FAR. He won two gold medals in the Pan-American canoeing championships held in Mexico, plus three gold prizes in the national tournament in this sport.

Overall, he racked up nine medals during the period under review. He is a member of the national draft team and of the UJC.

Adelso Pena Teruel (Target Shooting)



This outstanding rifleman is 27 years old, of which he has devoted 12 years to the practice of this sport; during the year just ended, he won five medals, including two gold, two silver, and one bronze.

He was a member of the Cuban delegation to the 22nd Moscow Olympic Games, performing well during major competition.

During the training phase prior to the Olympics, he established a record for the FAR with a score of 598 in the English Match Specialty, just two points short of the maximum possible score.

Adelso is a party member and wears the 20th Anniversary of the Moncada Medal and the Marcelo Salado Medal, awarded by the UJC.

Rafael Rodriguez Avila (Target Shooting)



For experienced pistol target shooter Rafael Rodriguez Avila, 1980 was a year of important successes in sports. He was selected to participate in the 22nd Moscow Olympics where he honorably represented his fatherland.

During training for this big competition, this marksman from Camaguey equalled the national record with a score of 593 points at Frankfurt (Oder) in the GDR, and a few days later he also topped the national record with a score of 594.

During the International Marksmanship Championships of the Friendly Armies, held in Hungary, Rafael racked up an impressive score of 598, to equal the world record and top the Olympic record by one point.

During the Moscow Olympics, he managed to get a score of 594 points, winning eighth place, just two points away from the gold medal winner. Rafael is a member of the Communist Party.

Best Team of the
Year (Canoeing)



Canoeing, a sport which includes the specialties of kayak and canoe, was selected as the team of the year for the second consecutive year because of the outstanding performance of the crew members.

In analyzing candidate performance, much attention was given to the number of medals won by the athletic team. In national and international events, throughout the year, they were able to win, 29 gold medals, 26 silver medals, and 13 bronze medals, for a total of 68. However, there were other factors in addition to medals which influenced the selection of that team.

Among the most outstanding successes achieved by military oarsmen is the brilliant performance in Mexico during the Third Pan-American Canoeing Competition, where they practically ran away with all medals. The qualification for the Olympic finals of Athlete of the Year Reinaldo Cunill and the sixth place won by him during the finals make this sport the most outstanding among all.

5058

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL SIGNED AT CEMA MEETING--A multilateral cooperation protocol which includes a broad program for the exchange of experiences aimed at increasing operational flight safety even more was signed Saturday by the participating organizations at the first working session of the 16th meeting of directors general of commercial airline enterprises signatories to CEMA. The meeting is being held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. Ladislao Baranda, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and vice minister of transportation for the aeronautics sector, opened the meeting. After welcoming the participants, he expressed wishes that the meeting will be a productive one. Orlando Interian, director of Cubana de Aviacion, also spoke at the opening session. He emphasized that success of the meeting is guaranteed by the spirit of fraternal cooperation that prevails among the participants. (Text) (FL231720 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Mar 81)

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER, MILITARY CHIEFS REPLACED--Santo Domingo, 28 Feb (AFP)--President Antonio Guzman has reshuffled his cabinet and the high command of the armed forces, it has been officially reported here today. Gen Rafael Guillermo Guzman and Guarlen Cabrera as well as Rear Adm Federico Betances have been relieved of their posts at the head of the three armed branches (army, air force and navy) and will go into retirement on meeting the service requirements, it was announced. Manuel Enrique Tavares has been appointed new minister of foreign relations. Tavares replaces Emilio Ludovino Fernandez who is leaving the Foreign Ministry post to take over the Industry and Commerce Ministry. Guzman also made other internal changes, but the rest of the cabinet remains unchanged, according to the government information. [Text] [PA281453 Paris AFP in Spanish 1404 GMT 28 Feb 81]

REFINERY TO BE BOUGHT--Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 19 Mar (CANA)--The Dominican Republic has signed a contract with an English firm, Davy Mackee, for construction of a refining plant to process the country's production of gold and silver. The 5 million dollar (U.S.) plant, scheduled for completion by mid-1981, will be located next to the big Pueblo Viejo mine in Cotui, about 40 miles north of Santo Domingo. The mine produces 350,000 ounces of gold and 1,420,000 ounces of silver annually. Mining Administration Director Pedro Vazquez said eventually the refinery will process the country's total production. Initially, however, the Dominican Government will continue to send part of the production to Europe for processing. [Text] [FL192110 Bridgetown CANA in English 2104 GMT 19 Mar 81]

CSO: 3020

DUTCH PAPER CITES FDR SPOKESMAN ON SALVADORAN SITUATION

LD171129 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 7 Mar 81 p 5

[Interview with Miguel Bonilla, Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front Representative, by Michele de Waard: "United States Escalates Violence"--undated]

[Text] The Hague--"It is absurd to start talking now about elections in El Salvador as junta leader Duarte proposed yesterday. Through the interference of the United States the present violence has escalated too far for elections to be held. People are being shot in large numbers, phosphorus bombs and napalm are being used and the population is hiding from the enormous terror campaign by the army and paramilitary organizations. The most important thing is to end this genocide, which in the last year has cost 30,000 people their lives. This would only be possible if the United States immediately ended its military and economic support of the junta, which bears the responsibility for this civil war."

This was said by Miguel Bonilla, representative of the Salvadoran opposition groups united in the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), in a reaction to the Duarte plan to organize elections to bring about a "resolution" of the crisis.

Bonilla was on a short visit to the Netherlands on Friday (6 March), among other things, as a reaction to the tour made by a U.S. diplomatic delegation through Western Europe. Bonilla specifically attacked the accusations spread by this diplomatic mission, which last week visited the Netherlands, that Cuban and Russian arms deliveries to the Salvadoran opposition were taking place.

"It is absolute nonsense to claim that such arms deliveries are taking place through Nicaragua. The weapons used by the opposition in El Salvador have largely been made by the guerrillas and the population themselves, captured from the army's troops or bought on the black market, which is dominated by the Western countries. The so-called proof which the United States uses to support its allegations is all based on forged documents, which probably come from the Salvadoran police and army leadership. Note well that they are handwritten letters from members of the National Guard. In view of the enormous mass murders which the army has been responsible for among the population it must be obvious that information from that source is completely unreliable."

[Question] What is the U.S. Government trying to achieve with these letters?

[Answer] With these accusations Washington is wrongfully discrediting both socialist countries like Cuba and Nicaragua and the opposition in El Salvador. In this way the United States is trying to make El Salvador into an element in the East-West conflict when the real cause of the present civil war is to be found in the internal situation in El Salvador. For the last 50 years the people of El Salvador have been living under a frightful army dictatorship. In recent years the situation has grown worse because the army and the junta have been purged of moderate elements. An example of this is the dismissal last year of the known liberal junta member Major Majano. The cruelties and the bestial bloodbaths organized by the paramilitary organizations have increased. And it is precisely the army which is receiving active support from the United States in the form of military advisers, arms supplies, rifles and grenades.

To put an end to this misery and repression the armed wing of the FDR, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, launched a strategic offensive at the beginning of January. The aim of this was to mobilize the whole population against today's junta. It was not a final offensive as the regime has always claimed. After this offensive it was clear that opposition among the people was strong enough for action against the junta. The liberation organization was able to take control of a number of important areas and it also succeeded in destroying 80 per cent of the Salvadoran Air Force. But directly after this offensive the U.S. Government resolved to double its help to the junta, and because of this a rapid escalation of the violence took place. The United States was also well aware that its active support for the junta could not expect complete support in the West, so it then started a diplomatic offensive.

[Question] Do you think that the mediation attempt by the socialist international could still lead to a peaceful solution to the civil war?

[Answer] The FDR wanted to negotiate with the United States 2 months ago. But Washington stubbornly refused and continued to support the junta, which according to the United States stood for so-called reforms and elections. But we definitely do not want to talk to this junta any more. It does not represent the people. It has no democratic basis at all because it seized power in a coup and it only represents the interests of the oligarchy in El Salvador and of the United States. The U.S. interests are purely on the geopolitical level. On the economic level El Salvador has nothing to offer. It is very poor and hardly has any natural riches or minerals. Washington only wants to use El Salvador to impress a number of other Latin American countries such as Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico with a muscle-flexing exercise. They want to make an example of it and put a stop to all forms of democratization in Latin America.

The GDR remains genuinely ready for a dialogue--that is the only way to avoid further bloodshed. But everything seems to indicate that the United States is not looking for a peaceful solution to the civil war. No way. With its continued behavior of giving military aid to the junta it is steering toward a straightforward military confrontation.

CSO: 3105

CDS MEMBERS ON ALERT AGAINST REACTIONARIES

PA132021 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] The Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS) in action.

Robelo has hired criminals to provoke our people. As a result of the denunciations that have reached the Managua headquarters of the DCS, Companero Ronald Paredes today asked the CDS members in each block to watch the reactionaries and criminals who are trying to destabilize our process.

Ronald Paredes, in charge of the Managua CDS, stressed that the current ideological struggle is not between Nicaraguans but between Nicaraguans and traitors who are agents of U.S. imperialism. The members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), the Social Democratic Party and Social Christian Party have always been opposed to the tasks that benefit our people.

Companero Paredes said that the MDN and its group of traitors have been flashing huge amounts of money trying to buy off newsmen and publicists for a campaign of ideological diversionism. However, we have discovered all their plans, he stressed.

At the end of an interview at noon with national and departmental CDS leaders, they issued a call to all the CDS members to immediately mobilize to express their repudiation of all the actions of the traitorous reaction.

CSO: 3010

COMMENTARY SCORES PSD ON ATLANTIC CONFLICT

PA182238 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] The enemies of our people's Sandinist revolution persist in using the Atlantic area to display a false solidarity which they have never felt.

Hazel Law, a member of the directorate of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] on the Atlantic coast, has once more unmasked the minigroup known as the Social Democratic Party [PSD].

The members of the reactionary PSD party, in an advertisement published in LA PRENSA, go to the extremes of asking for the release of Stedman Fagoth, who was shown to be a former Somozist security agent. The PSD also wants to get involved in problems that have already been solved after a peace committee was formed to solve problems in the North Atlantic area.

Companera Hazel Law stressed that the only representatives the Misurasata Indians accept are the members of the committee known as the Peace Committee made up of Moravian Bishop John Wilson; Bobby and Julian Holmes, members of Misurasata; Sixto Ulloa, of the Evangelical Committee for Development; and guerrilla commanders William Ramirez and Juan Jose Ubeda for the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Interior Ministry, respectively.

Yesterday we spoke to Hazel Law about the demagogic stance of the Social Democratic groups. She told us that at the time of the conflict in northern Zelaya, a committee from the area came to Managua and worked independently of the Peace Committee. This was advantageously used by the internal reactionaries, who now want to pursue a problem that has been solved.

The above-mentioned committee was dissolved on 12 March and the only representative Misurasata recognizes is the Peace Committee already mentioned.

The demagogic Social Democrats have once more been unmasked. While there is talk of production and defense throughout Nicaragua, they continue harping on a conflict that has ceased to exist thanks to the revolutionary understanding and good will of the leaders of Misurasata, the Moravian Church, and the FSLN.

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALAN FDCR DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT REPRESSION

PA161721 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] A member of Guatemala's Democratic Front Against Repression (FDCR) denounced at a meeting the Guatemalan government's repression against the people, particularly against the Indians in Quiche.

The meeting was held in Granada, 45 km from Managua, as part of a program in support of the Guatemalan people organized by the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples. The events began on 4 March and concluded yesterday.

Workers, peasants, students and mass organizations participated in the events, where details were provided on the repression unleashed by the Guatemalan government against the people as well as on the international solidarity tasks that seek to end the terror in that country.

According to the FDCR, the armed forces have occupied the town of Chalatenango, particularly the areas of San Juan, Comalapa, Tecpan and Parramos, where the army's patrols have unleashed a bloody wave of repression that has resulted in countless casualties and missing persons.

The international committees of support for the Guatemalan people have also charged that since the repression against the people began in the wake of the downfall of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman in 1954, more than 70,000 persons have died in that sister nation.

CSO: 3010

ARTICLE WARNS OF U.S., LOCAL 'INTERVENTIONISTS'

PA151858 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 9 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Felix Navarrete: "Nonintervention"]

[Text] There is no longer any room for discussion concerning this matter. However, we wish to point out here some aspects of the so-called U.S. intervention in the affairs of our peoples. That is what we are going to do.

Our people na'vely interpret intervention as armed action; the arrival here of thousands of U.S. soldiers accompanied by El "Chiguin," firing bullets and killing our compatriots. This is how a great majority sees intervention. They can already hear the rattling of the machinegun and the explosion of the bombs. They expect to hear the sound of the Galil and Pal rifles being fired at our people. But they do not realize "one thing": intervention is already here. How? Very simple. Intervention is the fact that some seek to impose on us views that are alien to our political will; intervention is the manipulation of certain organizations in order to make them discredit our Sandinist people's revolution; intervention is the sabotage practiced in the work centers against our production; intervention is also the name given to all the statements made abroad against our revolutionary process in order to create a crisis within our society. That is intervention.

Therefore, it is not necessary to call only the "Gringos" interventionists. No. There are also Nicaraguan interventionists. There are men who call themselves Nicaraguan but who expect foreign powers to "intervene" in our affairs. It is unbelievable, but there are such men. There is no doubt that the U.S. Government is interventionist. Nobody is discussing that. What was doubted was that people could be interventionist in their own country or favor a so-called intervention.

We learn more every day. Until recently we knew only that the Gringos were interventionist; now we know that there are Nicaraguan interventionists as well. They are the ones demanding intervention in all those countries where the people's voices are raised against oppression and poverty. These interventionists use the communications media to "denounce" the "abuses" that occur in our country; they are the same ones who slander, defame and oppose the forces that are trying to achieve a dignified and decent life free of exploitation. They are the ones. They are interventionists also.

Let our people not be deceived. Let us hope so. Let them not believe that only the "Gringos" are interventionists. Let our people know--and, basically, that is the purpose of this article--that in addition to the Gringos, all those who one way or another plot against our Sandinist peoples revolution are also interventionists.

Managua, February 1981.

CHRISTIAN STUDENTS SUPPORT SANDINIST REVOLUTION

PA161344 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Mar 81 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] The sixth meeting of the Latin American Committee of the University Federation of Christian Student Movements [Federacion Universitaria de Movimientos Estudiantiles Cristianos--FUMEC] concluded this Thursday in the Polytechnical University. Representatives from 15 countries participated in the meeting.

The Latin American representatives approved a document supporting the Sandinist revolution and the causes of the people struggling for their liberation. The document rejects the U.S. threats in Central America and the Caribbean.

The meeting of Christian University students is aimed at stimulating the participation of the Nicaraguan Christians in the revolutionary process, said Pastor Jose Miguel Torres.

Torres noted the nature of FUMEC by stating: "We will not allow the Protestant Church to be used to spread counterrevolutionary ideology."

The speakers at the closing ceremony were Pastor Jose Maria Ruiz, who has 50 years of service; commander of the revolution Tomas Borge and Juan Antonio Franco, President of FUMEC.

Commander of the revolution Tomas Borge, interior minister, talked about the spirit of the Sandinist revolution and the support that Christians can give this revolution.

Borge strongly attacked the essence of capitalism by noting that this system has destroyed the human nature of man and has turned him into a consumption tool and a propaganda objective. He stated: the revolution will eliminate this alienation.

Borge noted the identification that exists between representatives of the church and the revolution but attacked "those who worship the golden calf; those who were thrown out of the temple; those who have opposed the literacy campaign, voluntary work and the reconstruction; and those who say the process is totalitarian.

In this regard, he scored the counterrevolutionary work of religious persons who have turned churches into centers to plot against goodness, and these churches have been filled with hypocrites who all of a sudden have become worshippers of Christ although they have never been Christians.

Borge explained that the watchword "Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino always" has never been intended as a confrontation with Christ, as some reactionary sectors have wanted to make it appear. Sandinism, Borge stated, sees Christ as an extraordinary exponent of love.

Borge said that the suspension of the procession of 1 January was an effort to separate Sandinists, which includes Christians, have the right to participate in the people's traditions although there may be ideological differences.

Borge said that just as the Catholic Church hierarchy has been invited to patriotic events, so will Evangelical representatives be invited because "I believe they have the right to do so and besides, they have earned that right."

In scoring some Protestant pastors who slander the revolution, the Interior Minister asked: To what church do they belong? Is it to one with thrones adorned with diamonds, to that of the rich, or to that of the poor? "One cannot serve two masters," Borge stated.

Borge also called on the pastors of the Atlantic coast to contribute to the finding of solutions to problems. He noted that Moravians, the Evangelicals and the Episcopalians have a big role to play in this regard.

Borge concluded by stating that relations between the church and the revolution should be strengthened and that their task would be to spread the truth and to participate in production, austerity, community development, the education of adults, sports and in all the activities of the revolutionary process.

CSO: 3010

RAMIREZ MEETS WITH BELIZEAN, GRENADIAN TEACHERS

PA132244 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] In Nicaragua there have been no whites exploiting blacks, only exploiters and exploited. Today Sergio Ramirez told Belizean and Grenadian literacy brigade members that the Atlantic coast residents have been the victims of foreign companies.

On behalf of the Nicaraguan Government junta and people, Sergio Ramirez bade farewell at the protocol house to the Belizean and Grenadian brothers who participated in the literacy campaign in English on the Atlantic Coast for the past 5 months. The gesture of having come to teach our illiterates on the coast clearly shows what poor people can do for others to end ignorance. Someday the Nicaraguans, practicing proletarian internationalism, will be able to help our brothers, Ramirez said.

He said that for centuries the residents of the Atlantic coast have been exploited, particularly by foreign companies which have taken our natural resources, something our revolution is trying to combat. The junta member noted that the real integration of the Atlantic coast will be achieved when conditions of production are changed in that area of Nicaragua.

Ramirez told the 21 Belizeans and the two Grenadians that when they visit Nicaragua in the next few years, he wants them to confirm the progress that will be achieved in the Atlantic coast. This revolution will have to be deepened if it wants to continue to be a revolution, Ramirez Mercado said.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

NEW BLAST FURNACES--The Steel Company of Paraguay [Aceros del Paraguay S.A.--ACEPAR] on 27 February signed a contract with a Brazilian-Luxembourg consortium Confab Industrial S.A. for the purchase of two blast furnaces to be installed in a new steel plant in Villa Hayes. The iron and steel plant will begin production at the end of 1982 and will have a maximum annual production of 140,000 tons of iron bars and other iron materials. The plant will directly employ 1,200 people, not counting those who will supply and transport charcoal. The furnaces, patented by Paul Wurth, are fueled by charcoal. The contract for the furnaces is worth \$26.23 million. The contracting firm is Confab, Paul Wurth, Pohlischeckel, Cobrapi. Other firms participating in the project are the French firm Mecanica Pesada, Demeg of the FRG and Usimez of Brazil. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 27 Feb 81 p 1 PY]

CSO: 3010

BAUXITE WORKERS HOLD CONGRESS, GIVE VIEWS

Paramaribo DE WARE TIJD in Dutch 16 Feb 81 p 8

[Report on congress of the Surinamese Bauxite and Metal Workers Federation, held on 11 and 12 February 1981 at Moengo: "The Exploitation of Resources Should Benefit Suriname"]

[Text] Last Wednesday and Thursday, the yearly congress of the Surinamese Bauxite and Metal Workers Federation was held at Moengo. It turned out to be a special congress, in which the new awareness of the unions manifested itself. They no longer see themselves purely and solely as a partner in negotiations and the signing of CAO's [Collective Labor Agreement] and in solving labor disputes in the bauxite sector. They clearly made a choice in favor of a responsible position in the socio-economic and political development of our country.

Consequently, the congress was not limited to internal Federation matters such as statutes, leadership renewal, CAO negotiations, and the like. It had a wider scope. The central themes dealt primarily with the importance of bauxite production and processing for our economy, and with the resulting responsibility for the workers in this sector.

Special attention was given to the development of a functional relationship between the Federation and the government, whereby the Federation's views, experience and information could be used in making our country economically competitive and in strengthening the position of our country in regional and international contexts.

National Interest

During his introductory speech, the president of the Federation, Fred Derby, noted the significant economic importance of the bauxite sector in our economy. He mentioned the large share of total national production represented by this sector, and noted that, aside from the government itself, the bauxite companies are the largest employer, that with more than 6,000 workers they directly affect the lives of approximately 36,000 individuals in our society, and that in fact they include the best of our technical know-how. An important part of our skills is to be found there. Consequently, the Federation, which consists of representatives of the workers in these companies, feels responsible for the further development of the production capability of our society, whereby it draws attention to the fact that their productivity primarily benefits the whole nation. The exploitation of our natural resources should not lead to the enrichment of foreign interest groups, but should primarily and in the first place serve the national interest.

Proposals

The discussions at the congress led to a number of concrete proposals and decisions. Proposals were made to insist that the government develop structures and institutions to promote this interest in an optimal way in bauxite production. A mining act must be passed and the bauxite office must be made operational. This office must be staffed and be commissioned with conducting the necessary research and gathering data to support the government in developing a truly national bauxite policy. The congress no longer sees this as desirable, but as necessary.

Our country must develop itself into a strong partner in international relations, based on bauxite production and processing. The government must be thoroughly acquainted with the forces and opportunities on this market. It must strengthen relations with regional partners -- with Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti and Santo Domingo -- to be able to achieve a common policy in the area of production, sales and profit sharing within this sector of economic activity. Consequently, the congress made a proposal to insist that the government tighten its IBA [International Bauxite Association] contacts within its own region. Take advantage of the knowledge of the Jamaican Bauxite Institute and of all knowledge and experience which has been built up there.

The congress proposed to put the 1958 Brokopondo agreement once again under the magnifying glass! Is this agreement still applicable under the new circumstances? And does it indeed serve the process of accelerated socio-economic development of our country?

The situation has thoroughly changed since 1958! We are living in post-colonial times in which enterprises have also been given different responsibilities; like the citizens, in our society, they have had to adjust to different views and a different position in social intercourse. Thus, against this background it makes a great deal of sense to submit the Brokopondo agreement to another evaluation. The process of 25 February will not succeed if we do not get more out of our bauxite to make our country economically competitive, said President Fred Derby.

Position of the Federation

It is the opinion of the Federation that the government must create the conditions for increased production and productivity in our country. It sees itself as an important partner in this process to develop thought processes in the government which could lead to a real increase of our productive capacity, which should then make us less dependent on imports.

The Federation here represents the three unions which have been members of it since its inception in 1965, specifically the Paranam Workers Union, the Billiton Mine Workers Union and the Moengo Mine Workers Union. The Federation is associated with the Caribbean Bauxite Mine and Metal Workers Federation (headquarters in Jamaica), which in turn is a member of the International Metal Workers Federation in Geneva.

Federation -- Internal Decisions

The congress further led to a number of decisions which are related more to internal matters of the Federation. Based on several proposals to change the statutes, a committee was set up to prepare a proposal with regard to changes of and supplements to these statutes.

It was further agreed that the Federation would take part in the upcoming CAO negotiations. This refers, first of all, to negotiations involving the new package at SURALCO [Suriname Aluminum Company]. In this context, the Federation management was commissioned to look into the possibilities of developing a uniform CAO for the whole bauxite sector.

A new management team was chosen, which now consists of the following individuals: president: Fred Derby; vice president: W. Rijnse; treasurer: R. Mahtabsing; secretary general: S. Doesburg; secretaries: N. Saridjan, G. Mohamed, H. de Getrouwe, W. Vrieze and J. Elder.

Finally, attention was called to the high taxes levied on the affected workers. It was proposed that this concern be transmitted to the government, in order to consider what structural improvements could be made in this respect.

With this congress, the Federation took a new step in its development toward a position as a conscious and responsible partner in the socio-economic and political development of our country.

8463

CSO: 3105

COUNTRY SECTION

SURINAME

BAUXITE INSTITUTE FOUNDED TO COORDINATE POLICY

Paramaribo DE WARE TIJD in Dutch 17 Feb 81 p 4

[Article: "Bauxite Institute Founded"]

[Text] The NVD has announced the following:

Recently, the agenda of the Council of Ministers included a decree relating to the establishment of the Suriname Bauxite Institute. More than 10 years ago, the creation of such an institute had already been mentioned but nothing ever came of it.

A Bauxite Institute is of primary importance to Suriname, because more than 80 per cent of our foreign exchange originates in the bauxite industry.

It has become apparent recently that data about our own bauxite industry and its position in the world bauxite industry could not be adequately traced.

Insufficient Data

The lack of sufficient data on developments in the bauxite industry, both within Suriname and abroad, was particularly clearly felt during the negotiations between the bauxite companies and the government. The various laws in our country in the area of the mining and taxation of bauxite offer a few possibilities to obtain certain information from the bauxite companies located in our country, but little has come of it as a rule.

This is primarily due to the fact that in Suriname, government regulation of the activities of the bauxite companies, as well as the receipt of information from these companies, was exercised by various bodies in our country. Against this background, the establishment of a Bauxite Institute is of primary importance.

Consequently, the emergency program of the Chin A Sen government stresses that for the purposes of a competitive mineral policy in our country, among other things, a bauxite office will be set up. Thus, at the suggestion of the minister of reconstruction, this office was set up in September 1980 as a department of the Ministry of Reconstruction. However, this was a first step.

A number of tasks to be carried out by the office are so specific in nature that an independent body had to be set up.

Hence, the establishment of the Surinam Bauxite Institute.

Goal and Tasks

The goal of the Bauxite Institute is:

- The production of knowledge and understanding of everything that happens in the bauxite industry, both inside and outside Suriname;
- Preparation of the bauxite policy in behalf of the government;
- Providing cooperation in the implementation of the government's bauxite policy, except for actual participation in prospecting and exploitation;
- Exercising independent control over the activities of the bauxite industry in Suriname; and
- Achieving all that pertains to the above or is related to it, in the widest sense of the word.

The most important tasks of this Institute are, among other things, to coordinate all the activities to be carried out by the government with regard to bauxite and its derivatives, and to exercise control over the implementation of all legal regulations and agreements in the area of the bauxite industry in Suriname. In the course of this year, the Suriname Bauxite Institute will, among other things, issue a report to the government with regard to the manner in which the bauxite industry in Suriname is organized; whether the government has a sufficient understanding of this organization and whether it makes optimal use of its powers and rights. On the basis of this report, recommendations will also be made to the government with regard to the negotiations which will be held at the end of this year -- when the Levy agreements with SURALCO [Suriname Aluminum Company] and the Billiton Company will expire. With the establishment of a Bauxite Institute, the government has created better conditions to develop the best possible bauxite policy.

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